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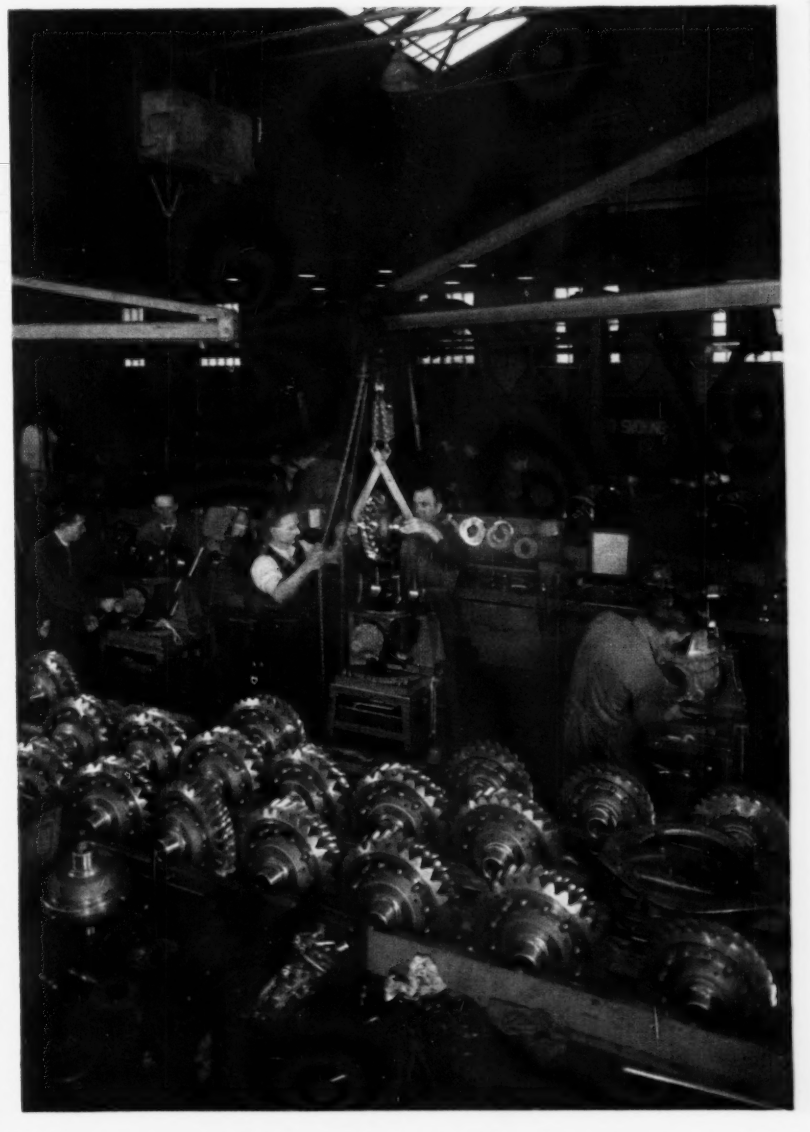

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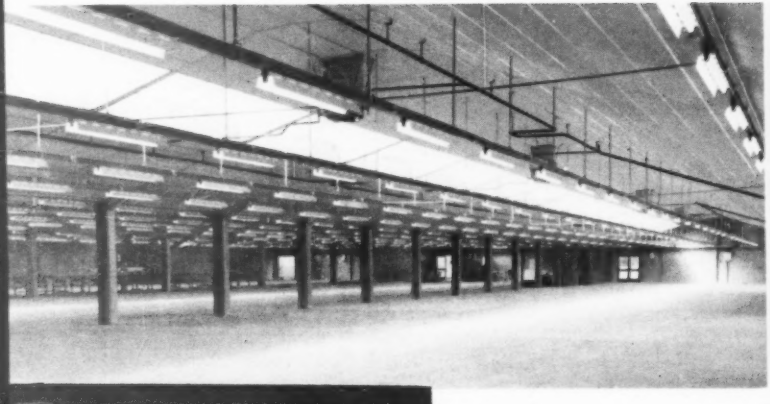

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Australia as a Market for Consumer Goods

G. J. Husted, British Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, points out that although Britain is a traditional supplier with a high reputation, and enjoys the advantage of having old-established local agents, the Australian market for consumer goods must be reviewed in the light of changing conditions. (Note: £1A = 16s. 0d. sterling)

BRONZED SWIMMERS, surf beaches, successful sportsmen, the flying doctor, kangaroos and boomerangs – such is the picture of Australia conjured in the mind of the average person in Britain. This image, however, is not entirely a true mirror of reality. Many Australians have never seen a kangaroo in its natural habitat or a boomerang thrown with its intended purpose. Australia is a vast country, almost the same in size as the United States and some 31 times the size of the United Kingdom. Its population today totals some 10½ millions, concentrated strongly in the south-eastern quadrant, but even more strikingly – 56 per cent. – in the State capital cities; Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, all of which are on the coast. A high percentage of Australians therefore live in sea-side conurbations, lead a city life and have a metropolitan, and indeed a cosmopolitan, outlook. The overall Australian consumer demand is therefore not mainly that of sheep farmers or those from the outback, but of businessmen, industrial workers, and of city dwellers. Full blooded aborigines are estimated to number only 30,000, with a further 40,000 of mixed blood. They do not, therefore, give rise to any demand warranting the attention of overseas suppliers.

It must not be forgotten that immigration into Australia has been at a high rate (1,600,000 since 1945), with the result that over 18 per cent. of the present population were born outside the continent. The annual immigration target is set at 125,000 persons. Migrants have come in large numbers, not only from Britain (about half) but also from about 30 other countries with Italians, Dutch, and Germans ranking high. Their tastes and preferences vary considerably from those of 'old' Australians, with the result that the variety of demand has widened, and in some cases, products previously regarded as 'dead stock' have become popular and repeat orders have had to be placed.

Growth has brought prosperity and high living standards from relatively high wages and a low level of unemployment. This is well illustrated by the following facts:

Bourke Street, Melbourne's main shopping centre

Photo: Herald & Weekly Times Ltd.

Each Australian has a personal disposable income of £370 sterling as compared with under £300 in Britain;

Seventy-five per cent. of homes are owner-occupied. Housing estates with rows of similar properties are virtually non-existent and homes usually are individually constructed;

(*Continued on next page*)

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Front Cover Photograph

Building up the differential gear of worm driven rear axles in the 250,000 sq. ft. transmission factory of Leyland Motors Ltd. – the largest exporters of heavy commercial vehicles in the world. The completed axles are fitted to Leyland's underfloor-engined Worldmaster passenger chassis – a model which has built up a high reputation in international public transport and is now the company's most successful export bus and coach chassis. Apart from many on long-distance operation, Worldmasters are providing public transport in at least 30 capital cities of the world.

There is one motor vehicle to every 3½ Australians – in the motor driving age groups (19-75 years) there is one vehicle to every 2·1 persons. Cars are not objects for pride of possession and weekend embellishment, but are essential means of transport;

Refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and TV sets are regarded as household necessities and not as luxuries. A sample survey conducted in Sydney in 1960 revealed that 94 per cent. of homes have a refrigerator, 73 per cent. a vacuum cleaner, and 60 per cent. a washing machine.

Although over 90 per cent. of Australians are British, Australia geographically is a Pacific nation and has a strong leaning towards the American way of life.

It is essential, therefore, that the Australian market for consumer goods must be regarded *not* merely as a market reflecting exactly the same characteristics as Britain, nor keen to purchase any British goods which can be exported to Australia, but instead as a sophisticated market with its own varied tastes, keenly appreciative of quality and fashion, and discerning in its purchases.

Extent of the Market

The total personal income in 1961 for all residents in Australia was estimated to be £A5,530 million, and of this an estimated £A3,670 million was spent in retail establishments. Australia therefore offers an excellent large market with a retail sales turnover of £A350 per head of population.Annual expenditure on food and drink ranks high in the list and absorbs 35 per cent. of the total turnover or £A1,300 million. As a result, one in every two retail establishments deals in food. Vehicles, parts and petroleum consume a further £A857 million.

By far the greater part of the annual retail sales turnover is of Australian manufacture, either wholly or in part. Although there are no official statistics of the retail sales of imported goods, a study of the Australian Trade Returns for July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961, reveals that imports of 'consumer' goods were valued at £A140 million on f.o.b. quotations. 'Consumer' goods for this purpose were regarded as all commodities imported in the form in which they are sold retail to the public for personal or domestic use without further manufacture in Australia other than packaging, bottling, etc., but excluding petroleum products.

The breakdown of these consumer goods into broad groupings, together with imports from the United Kingdom is as follows:

Australian Imports of Consumer Goods
(£A million at f.o.b. value)

Foodstuffs	34	from U.K.		3
Textile Piece-goods*	16·5	,,	,,	2·5
Textile Thread and Products	5·5	,,	,,	2·7
Paper Products and Stationery	14	,,	,,	9
Floor Coverings	10·8	,,	,,	8·7
Apparel	9	,,	,,	3·6
Household Machines and Appliances	8·7	,,	,,	4·9
Vehicles	6·6	,,	,,	3·5
Alcohol and Tobacco	5·5	,,	,,	3·7
China and Earthenware	4·2	,,	,,	2·2
Hand Tools (inc. powered)	5·6	,,	,,	2·0
Toys	3	,,	,,	1·3
Miscellaneous	16·6	,,	,,	9·9
	£A140 million			£A57 million

(**This entry includes only those finished piece-goods normally sold retail to the public in large quantities and is an estimate assumed to exclude sales to dress manufacturers, etc.*)

Based on normal trading practices, the value of these goods when retailed to the public would be about £A350 million, representing some 10 per cent. of the total retail sales turnover. Retail prices of imported goods are relatively high and in Australian currency are usually at a multiple of 2½ or 3 times the overseas sterling f.o.b. prices. The high mark-up is sometimes explained on the grounds that even though the bulk of the population is concentrated in close proximity to the State capitals, distribution costs, particularly of interstate transport, are high. In the case of floor polishers and vacuum cleaners high retail prices have recently given rise to comments by the Australian Tariff Board.

The United Kingdom with 40·7 per cent. of the trade in this range fares better than it does in the total Australian import trade, of which the United Kingdom supplies 31·3 per cent. The pre-

eminent position of British goods is even better illustrated if foodstuffs, of which the United Kingdom is a major importer rather than exporter, are excluded, with the result that the British share then rises to 51 per cent.

A Sydney window display during the successful British Pottery Week of 1961.

Photo: Winton Irving Pty., Ltd.

Individual Imports

The imports of consumer foodstuffs illustrate the comparatively high standard of living in Australia. Australian production of basic foods in the form of milk, meat, butter, eggs, cheese, fruit, etc., is in excess of her requirements. Imports are not only of tea and coffee (£A16·7 million) which admittedly form large single import entries, but also of the many specialities and 'luxury' foodstuffs required by the population, originating as it does, from countries of so many varied tastes. Imports of fish in various forms total nearly £A10 million.

Total annual imports of piece-goods amount in value to £A58·4 million but this figure includes large quantities imported for further processing and manufacture in Australia. Of the overall total, cottons and linens comprise 77 per cent., while man-made fibres are only 11 per cent. The piece-goods are obtained from a wide range of sources with Japan being by far the largest individual supplier (over £A19 million). Supplies from the United Kingdom total nearly £A10 million. The total thread imports are valued at £A3 million and are obtained almost entirely from the United Kingdom. Towels and towelling are an important import valued at £A1·4 million with the United Kingdom supplying 40 per cent. Books and magazines are imported to a value of £A12.3 million with the United Kingdom providing two-thirds of the total. The import of floor coverings is an important trade to the United Kingdom; British carpet imports are valued at £A6 million and linoleum at £A1¾ million. The imports of clothing cover a very wide range of garments and, in addition to high class men's and ladies' wear, there are large imports of gloves, knitwear, footwear, and ladies' stockings.

Although there are many industrial enterprises in Australia producing household machines and appliances, there are still, nevertheless, quite large imports and of the import trade the United Kingdom has a 53 per cent. share. British washing machines, vacuum cleaners, portable typewriters, food mixers and gas appliances still continue to do relatively well.

Motor vehicle imports are mainly new cars (£A5.8 million) of which the United Kingdom provides more than half. Motor cycles and scooters are not as popular as in Europe and imports are valued at under £A1 million with a British interest of 27 per cent., mainly in motor cycles. Complete pedal cycles today form a very small import – £A40,000.

British china and earthenware for household use have for long held the greater part of the trade, but some Japanese ware has made considerable inroads into the trade and now provides 37 per cent. of the imports.

There is, quite naturally, a very large variety of toys, both manufactured in, and imported into, Australia. Of the imports the United Kingdom and Japan together provide 80 per cent. An interesting recent feature is the popularity of Canadian dolls.

Import Licensing

Restrictions of a stringent nature, notably during 1955-1960, were irksome to overseas suppliers and some overseas exporters lost interest in the market. In February 1960, however, the Australian Government made sweeping relaxations in import licensing controls, as a result of which approximately only 10 per cent. by value of imports into Australia remain subject to restriction.

Earthenware, chinaware, umbrellas, toys, handbags, travel goods and a wide range of textiles, textile products and clothing are licensed on a quota system with established importers obtaining a fixed quota which can be used to import any of these items from any overseas source. A more liberal 'replacement' system to allow an importer to obtain his genuine requirements in full from any source applies to fish, cameras, footwear and some specialized textiles.

In February 1962 the Government announced that, whilst there is no intention of re-introducing import licensing in its old form, quantitative restrictions may be imposed for protective purposes not only in the case of industries which suffer from an inrush of imports, but also those in which a low level of domestic demand exposes a local industry to damaging competition from imports. Additionally, protection for new industrial ventures in advance of actual production will also be given consideration.

Australian Secondary Industries

The immediate market, provided by over 10 million Australians with a high standard of living, 12,000 miles away from Europe and 6,600 miles from the United States, is a strong incentive to the development of manufacture in Australia. Many overseas companies, including over 500 British manufacturers have, as a result, set up manufacturing units or have arranged for manufacture under licence in Australia. Since the last war industrial development has made rapid, although irregular, strides resulting from changes in the economic climate and influenced considerably by Government economic policy in relation to inflation and import control. Today there are 55,000 factories offering employment to over 1 million workers with an output valued at almost £A5,000 million and the net value of factory production well exceeds that of the primary industries. Australia is, therefore, an industrial nation producing a wide range of factory products and capable of providing a high proportion of her requirements. It is not possible briefly to catalogue the variety of industrial enterprises but the following examples of specific items showing the availability from both Australian manufacture and imports, together with the percentage imported (based on 1960/61 trade details), will illustrate some levels of popularity to which Australian production has already developed:

	Annual Availability	*% Imported*
Canned Fish	35m. lbs.	76
Fish Pastes	1·6m. lbs.	9
Confectionery	162m. lbs.	1
Biscuits	183m. lbs.	1
Boots and Shoes	25m. pairs	2
Household Sewing Threads	236,000 lbs.	74

(*Continued on next page*)

Nylon Stockings	2·75m.	doz. pairs	9
Towels	950,000	doz.	27
Refrigerators	230,000		5
Powered Lawnmowers	203,000		2
Vacuum Cleaners	132,000		30
Golf Balls	325,000	doz.	27
Motor Cars (New Registrations)	190,000		3·6 (fully assembled new cars)
Washing Machines	208,000		8
Woven Pile Carpets	7,817,000		58

Why Imports?

Australia, with its manufacturing facilities, can be regarded as being potentially self-sufficient and the question might be posed, 'Why should there be any imports at all?' The answer lies partly in the variety of demand within the home market, production for which as yet is not supported to any great extent by exports of consumer goods from Australia. Geographically, Australia has the disadvantage of not having any large nearby populations with westernized demands. South-east Asia as a potential market has requirements which vary considerably from the Australian home demand. Manufacturers in Australia, therefore, need to gear their production to goods for which there is an existing, or a potential, sustained sizable home demand. These conditions whereby economic production at competitive prices is planned to meet only a part of the varied demand are likely to continue to the advantage of overseas suppliers, either until the Australian population grows to a level sufficient to allow full 'flow' production or until the standard of living in the export markets rises to a level similar to that in Australia. With a limited total demand and relatively high labour/productivity costs, Australian manufacturers, in order to compete successfully with overseas products, need to look ahead and pay comparatively greater attention to styling and design. Consequently, Australian products are not behind in fashion or styling, but are often in advance. Also, to achieve the necessary sustained home demand, local manufacturers pay very close attention to advertising and promotion, and as a result Australians, on the whole, are strongly conditioned to advertising. Similarly, overseas producers must make similar approaches in developing the market demand in order to obtain a sizable part of the market.

The stage for many industries producing consumer goods has been reached when imports should be regarded not as bulk supplies for the entire market, but as supplementary to Australian production, offering features of high quality, novelty, fashion, etc. Trading arrangements and practices by British principals should, therefore, wherever possible, be modified to allow of the shipment of smaller quantities against individual orders.

Outdoor Life

Being a large continent, Australia has many variations in its climate, but overall it enjoys longer, hotter summers, much milder winters, stronger sunshine, and brighter light, than the United Kingdom. As a result, Australians lead an outdoor life and there is a strong demand for all sporting goods and a poor demand for indoor games, etc. Few Australians buy heavy winter overcoats and umbrellas are, at least, for the men folk, conspicuous by their absence. Clothing fabrics are required not only in lighter weights, but also in brighter fadeless colours. Colours which would appear harshly brilliant in a Manchester winter are relatively inconspicuous in, for example, a Sydney summer. Cut, content, and style are varied too, as instanced by the popularity of bikinis (not merely two-piece costumes), 'muu-muu's', 'lap-laps', and 'shirts that grow', etc. Even children's wear is strongly influenced by the climate and boys' jackets are not worn to any great extent; long-sleeved pullovers being worn instead when the weather so demands. Shorts for all – men, women, and children, are normal wardrobe items.

Colour consciousness also affects products other than apparel, as evidenced by the colours of furnishings, paints and plastics in the home, and more obviously by the colours of motor cars – black being regarded as suitable for official Government and funeral cars, but certainly not for the public whose desired range appears to include all possible combinations of bright and pastel shades which in the United Kingdom would be viewed as garish.

The lower relative humidity is also possibly the cause of different Australian habits in food and drink. Wines and other alcoholic beverages are lighter and sweeter, tea and coffee are well sugared, and there is a high consumption of confectionery.

The climate also indirectly has an effect upon the demand for transistor radios, which sell extremely well and are used mainly outdoors on the beaches and at the many and various outdoor sporting events. Even the demand for radiograms can be viewed as being affected in that portable battery operated record players for use outdoors are preferred.

Australia a 'Young' Market

As the result of the post-war increase in the birth rate, minors now constitute an ever increasing percentage of the population – almost 40 per cent. in 1960.

Australians are marrying at a younger age, 37 per cent. of Australian brides are under 21 and 85 per cent. of these brides have a child in their first year of marriage.

There are 1,160,000 teenagers in Australia and by 1970 there will be over a quarter of a million more teenagers than there are today.

The 'Teens and Twenties' age groups total 2,604,000.

In the mid-60's, marriages per year will reach 100,000.

These are basic facts that no successful businessman can ignore. The market for the 'teens and twenties' is being assiduously wooed by the Australian advertisers and such a policy is paying dividends. It must be remembered that these young people, for the most part, do not remember the pre-war period. They do not buy goods because of their pre-war reputation. Also, they do not buy what their parents buy or used to buy, nor for the most part do they buy what their parents think they ought to buy. They are a new generation – a powerful buying group with individual and different tastes, not necessarily the same as those of British or American teenagers. They are noticeably less influenced by tradition, are strongly Australian outlook, and are not over mindful of their parents' country of origin. They exert a strong influence on overall demand and require satisfaction according to current fashion trends.

Recent simple illustrations are the increased sales of stockings as opposed to short socks; sweaters to cardigans; pyjamas to nightdresses; slacks to skirts, etc. On setting-up a home they want quality goods, products which through advertisements in the press, on radio and TV, are regarded by them as being desirable. 'Sheffield' does not mean cutlery to them, instead they want Mytton's or Rodd's; unlike the father who has usually hankered for a car like the 'Gaffer' had in the old country, the young Australian son now thinks in terms of a Holden or a Falcon; Noritake is today better known to the daughter than are the household names of the old-established British potters as known to the mother. These characteristics must be recognised if British products are to be sold to the best advantage. British exporters desiring success cannot afford to disregard this demand and should seek to understand and cultivate it by individual and group promotions. A bold, dynamic approach with the future in view is required rather than a regretting that the present trade is not what it was in the past.

Land of New Homes

Australia's rapid growth during the past few decades has resulted in most of the housing being relatively new and even the larger cities of Sydney and Melbourne do not contain vast areas of older housing development. Most of the new homes are detached, and semi-detached houses are rarely to be seen; most are owner-occupied by Australians, many of whom no doubt prior to migrating lived in rented accommodation. It is natural therefore that a strong pride in the home should exist, and in general, they are equipped with quality fitments, appliances and domestic articles; wall-to-wall carpeting is the vogue rather than carpet squares; wool is preferred to mixtures and cotton carpets are far less popular; cutlery and domestic china are of high quality while sales of lower qualities are at a lower ebb; linoleum sales are for the kitchen and bathroom and there is little demand for such floor covering designed for use in other rooms; TV sets are 21″ or 23″ and the smaller sizes are in poor demand; powered lawn mowers are used far more than are hand models.

The pattern therefore has been set and the retailers are continually weaving new desiderata into home life, stressing the up-to-date and deriding the old-fashioned, with the result that replacement sales of appliances, usually involving 'trade-ins' of existing appliances and hire purchase terms, are at a high level. The likelihood of there being 100,000 new household units a year in the mid-60's combined with the existing high level of demand provides excellent oppor-

Britain's £4,500 m. Imports are Second Largest in World

— *The President*

Following is the text of a speech by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, at the annual dinner of the Association of Economic Representatives in London, on Tuesday.

I should like to speak tonight about the value of imports. This may come as a surprise to some of you. It is not perhaps a subject on which a President of the Board of Trade is expected to be enthusiastic. I have been called, colloquially, 'Mr. Export Erroll,' but I am also 'Mr. Import Erroll.'

Exports, yes: Ministers in all countries are ready to praise the virtue of exporting. But they are usually more reticent about imports. And yet, exports are but imports by another name. It is only in the imagination of those affected by them that they undergo a disagreeable metamorphosis as they cross the frontiers towards their destination. One man's exports are another man's imports.

Distinguished economic representatives like yourselves know very well that exports are, physically, exactly the same when they become imports a little while later. It is the attitude towards them that may change. As with beauty, the assessment depends very much on the eye of the beholder.

There are good reasons for the different views which are held about them. Importers, producers and consumers are bound to see things differently. And an imported product for which there is no domestic substitute is necessarily regarded in a different light from one which competes directly with home production.

Again, a country like Britain cannot be indifferent to the balance of payments significance of export and import trade. Nor can a developing country, struggling to diversify its economy and to move away from its dependence on one or two primary products, be unaware of the heavy foreign exchange costs of buying capital equipment and plant.

It is not surprising, therefore, that exports are, quite often, viewed mainly as earners of foreign exchange, as providers of employment or as a market of competitive ability and success.

Contrariwise, imports are often seen as things which use up foreign exchange, as a danger to employment, or as a reflection on some failure in competitiveness. There is a tendency to forget, and it is my purpose tonight to remind you of it, that the exchange of goods between nations is as inevitable and as beneficial as the exchange of goods within particular national boundaries. We should always remember that as consumers we all buy imported goods because we like them and consider our money well spent on them.

I should like to look, for a moment, at Britain's imports. We are the second largest importing nation in the world, and our imports, which are worth roughly £4,500 million a year, make up 10 per cent. of the world's imports. You may feel, therefore, that when I discuss imports I ought to know what I am talking about.

One-third of what we import consists of food, drink and tobacco. Some of these goods are things that we could not sensibly try to grow here. Others are goods that we cannot grow enough of.

We import food from all over the world – tropical fruits from distance places like the Philippines and the West Indies, vegetables from nearby in Europe; cereals from Canada, Australia, the Soviet Union; meat from New Zealand and the Argentine; tea, coffee, cocoa from the Indian Continent, Africa and Latin America, and wines and spirits from France, Spain, South Africa and many other countries. These consumable supplies add up to about one-third of our imports.

Another one-third consists of raw materials and fuel, rubber, timber, cotton, wool, petroleum and other essential supplies needed to support our industrial activity.

The remaining one-third consists of manufactures of one kind or another. A substantial part of these manufactures are also goods for further processing, and are, from this point of view, allied to the raw materials I have already mentioned.

The rest, about one-eighth of our imports, are finished manufactures. These are predominantly machinery and capital equipment. But as any of you who have walked down Oxford Street recently will know, we also import a wide variety of consumer goods – ties, footwear, scarves, electrical goods and furniture, to name just a few. These goods come from all over the world – Scandinavia, India, Italy, the United States, Hong Kong.

We are thus an importer of all kinds of things from all sorts of places. We have, of course, close trade connections with the

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia As a Market for Consumer Goods (*Continued*)

tunities for future sales of durable household goods, equipment and appliances.

The Future for British Goods

Australia has, over the past years, been supplied to a great extent with goods from Britain, but the Commonwealth of Australia is a nation that can now stand firmly on its own industrial feet and it will, without doubt, continue to develop industrially. This process is not only aided by Government controls, but fostered by all embracing promotions on the theme of 'Be Australian – Buy Australian'. Of the annual consumption, therefore, imports will in general provide a decreasing percentage. In addition, Britain is not 'the old country' to many of the post-war Australians and for a generation or so such new Australians will look elsewhere than to Britain for traditional lines. The Australian market, therefore, should be viewed as an individual, highly competitive market, offering opportunities for British exporters to provide goods to supplement local production. Although the population is not large by world standards, there is a high standard of living, which results in the market being of no mean size and certainly warranting attention in its own rights. Briefly, Australia is likely to require a few of a lot of things, rather than a lot of a few things.

Those British firms, therefore, whose products are not enjoying the same popularity as they were, could, with advantage, investigate the market to ascertain the exact specifications of the required products, with a possibility of supplying what the market requires rather than what they, as manufacturers, have available.

Recent Opportunities for Export of Consumer Goods to Australia

Dress fabrics, handkerchiefs, toys	(Ref. E.S.B. 6501/62)
Carpets, furnishings, lamps, china, cutlery	(Ref. E.S.B. 5621/62)
Detergents, Soaps	(Ref. E.S.B. 4342/62)
Insecticides	(Ref. E.S.B. 4574/62)
(*Agency*) Clocks, Fancy Goods, Gift Ware, Glassware, Jewellery, Cutlery	(Ref. E.S.B. 32444/61)
(*Agency*) Recording Tape	(Ref. E.S.B. 7885/62)
(*Agency*) Fire extinguishers	(Ref. E.S.B. 7622/62)
(*Manufacture Under Licence*) Chemicals, Lanoline, esters, fats, and oils	(Ref. E.S.B. 7562/62)
(*Manufacture Under Licence*) Plastics	(Ref. E.S.B. 7544/62)

President on Imports (*Continued*)

Commonwealth in both directions, and well over one-third of all our imports come from Commonwealth countries. For the rest, we draw about one-sixth of the total from the United States, one-quarter from Western Europe and another quarter from the rest of the world.

These imports are clearly of benefit to the countries which sell them. They also benefit us. We have a rich and varied diet. We have access to a great variety of metals, minerals and ores which are essential for the existence of an advanced industrial society. We add variety to our lives by drawing on the skill and inventiveness of men in other nations.

I sometimes hear suggestions that, while it is inevitable that we should import large quantities of food and raw materials that we do not possess, it makes little sense for a great industrial nation to import manufactured goods. The implication is that we should make whatever we can at home.

We could do this: we could choose to rely as much as possible on our internal resources, treating imports as marginal. Such a policy would, however, lower our standard of living – and the standard of living of other countries – for it would mean concentrating production in Britain however uneconomic and regardless of cost. No one can sensibly argue for this any more than for complete freedom of trade regardless of reciprocity.

But it is not always recognized that to restrict imports for what ever reasons and by whatever method means that domestic resources may be diverted to the production of goods which could be obtained more advantageously from external sources.

In conditions of full employment, such as we enjoy in Britain, this does not make sense: we should be reducing the quality and variety of goods we should otherwise enjoy and be making do with inferior or more costly products.

One cannot in practice pursue at one and the same time a policy of expanding exports and restricting imports. The two just do not go together. If we are all of us to expand our exports we shall all have to increase our imports too. Otherwise international trade will be sadly diminished and we shall all be the poorer for it.

Between the wars there was a tendency for countries to try to be more self-sufficient. Many countries tried to help themselves out of the depression without overmuch regard to the effects on other countries – the object was to shift the misery of unemployment to some other country.

Benefits of Reducing Trade Barriers

But all this has changed. There has grown up a great confidence between nations and a much closer degree of international collaboration. There is widespread recognition that the reduction and removal of barriers to trade on a reciprocal basis, and subject to certain necessary safeguards, are thoroughly beneficial to all concerned.

We ourselves may claim to have played a not unimportant part in helping to bring about this change of attitude. Soon after the war we took the initiative, through the O.E.E.C., to work towards freeing trade in Western Europe by the reduction of quota restrictions.

Later, we and other countries removed quota controls on imports from Canada and the United States, whose Governments generously accepted the maintenance of restrictions for a long period on their exports to Europe without imposing quota restrictions on European exports of manufactured goods to themselves.

Thus, very substantial progress has been made over the past fifteen years, both in the O.E.E.C. and in the GATT in removing import restrictions on industrial goods.

We ourselves have made rapid progress in dismantling our controls over the past few years; our remaining restrictions are few in number and are retained for special reasons to meet particular difficulties.

In Western Europe there are now only residual import restrictions in the industrial field, although we all recognize that restrictions are still extensively used on imports of agricultural products as part of the systems of support for farmers, a section of the population assisted in varying degrees by all countries.

We have also worked for the reduction of tariffs and have taken part since the war in five international conferences for the reduction of tariffs on a reciprocal basis.

You will all be aware of the recent developments in the Dillon round in Geneva, and I need do little more than say that we welcome the progress that has been made in negotiating further substantial cuts.

In this connection I should like to say how impressed we have been by the programme for further trade liberalization put before the United States Congress by President Kennedy. We are watching the progress of his programme with interest.

It is not only through the GATT that we have worked for the reduction of tariffs. On a more limited geographical basis we have sought, and are seeking, a more rapid reduction of the barriers of trade.

In 1959 we formed, with six other European countries, the European Free Trade Association, and in 1960 an agreement of association between the E.F.T.A. countries and Finland was concluded. We have pledged ourselves gradually to reduce, and ultimately eliminate, our duties on imports from these seven countries over a period of ten years in return for the reduction and ultimate elimination of their duties.

More recently we have entered into negotiations to join the European Economic Community. If these negotiations succeed we shall undertake gradually to eliminate our duties on imports from the Community. I know that this subject is of great interest to all of you here. But you will understand why I cannot say more about it tonight.

Expansion of Trade in Manufactured Goods

Under these conditions it has not only been possible to increase the volume and diversity of our imports but also of our exports. There has been a particularly big expansion of trade between industrial countries in manufactured goods.

It would be quite wrong to dismiss this as taking in each other's washing – as a kind of exchange that is in some way less valuable or less necessary than, say, the exchange of manufactures for raw materials.

A glance at world trade in machinery brings this out. Britain is one of the main exporters of machinery – about one-fifth of the world's machinery exports comes from us. Last year our exports of machinery amounted to £1,000 million, a substantial part of which went to other industrial countries.

Our imports of machinery are a great deal less than this, though they are substantial, at £300 million, and, like our exports, have been growing.

Why do people in other industrial countries buy our machinery? Because they get something better, different or cheaper than from anywhere else.

In the same way users of machinery in this country sometimes find advantage in an imported model, particularly when it is a highly specialized product.

What I say about machinery applies, of course, in many other fields. All this must oblige manufacturers in all countries to keep on their toes all the time because they know that consumers are more and more becoming accustomed to making their choice from a world selection and not just from a national shop window.

A policy of freeing international trade requires, of course, not only reciprocity but understanding and a recognition that real difficulties must arise from time to time in relation to particular commodities and products.

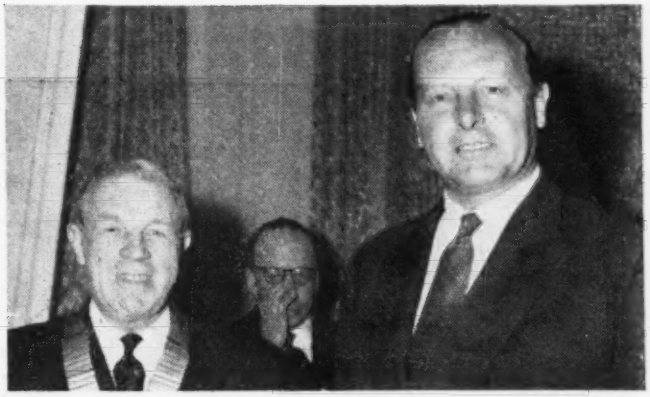
These have to be faced and individual solutions found for each in order that the broad movement towards freer trade between nations may not be obstructed.

There is, for example, the difficult question of what is called low-cost competition. We in Britain have been ready to accept large imports of manufactured goods produced by developing countries.

Imports from countries with low costs of production – whether because of cheap labour or for other reasons – raise our standard of living provided that there is alternative employment for those displaced by cheap imports.

But a sudden, sharp rise in the volume of such imports can disrupt trade and the production of the domestic industry and give rise to difficult problems of adjustment.

This issue arose in the case of cotton textiles imported mainly from Commonwealth countries. The industries in the exporting



Mr. Frederick Erroll (right), President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. B. J. W. Coxeter, president of the Business Equipment Trade Association, at the Connaught Rooms, London, recently.

President on Imports (*Continued*)

countries mainly concerned have recognized our problem and have agreed to restrain their exports to give Lancashire a breathing space for adaptation and redeployment of resources.

More recently there has been drawn up in the GATT a five-year arrangement to ensure the orderly development of world trade in cotton textiles. This aims at allowing the exports of less-developed countries and territories to increase, while avoiding disruption of markets in importing countries.

This is the right way of tackling the problem. Giving less-developed countries opportunities to sell their products increases their resources to buy the capital goods they need to develop their economies and to expand their trade inwards and outwards.

While our economy gains from the expansion of trade with any country, there are special problems in promoting trade with countries with different economic systems from our own, notably the planned economies of the state trading countries.

In these countries competitive foreign selling in the internal market against domestic production is not normally allowed. Imports are carefully controlled in order to fit in with and supplement planned domestic supplies.

These differences require us to apply a measure of control to imports from the countries concerned. But this need not prevent, and has not prevented, an expansion of trade in both directions.

I would like to end on this note. No one country can afford to pursue in isolation a generous policy towards international trade.

There are, however, temptations to all nations to cash in on the benefits of expanding world trade and to avoid the burdens and sacrifices involved in playing a proper part in keeping the momentum going.

The great expansion of international trade since the war owes a great deal to the collective efforts made in international discussions and organizations; co-operation and goodwill on a scale quite unheard of in any previous period of history, and probably still not fully recognized by the public at large.

There has, indeed, been a great change of outlook on international trade since the 1930s, and especially since the war. With a high level of demand and employment, all industrial countries are readier than they were to work for the expansion of international trade. Political developments and the improvement of communications have led to a greater realization of the economic interdependence of nations.

We in Britain have lived by trade for a very long time. The whole source of our wealth lies in our ability to make or sell goods that are acceptable – more than that, useful – to other countries: only so are we able to buy large amounts of the products of other countries.

But we depend upon other countries following policies that help a general and continued expansion of world trade. Similarly, other countries depend on us.

We think that all nations benefit, both as exporters and importers, from world trade expansion, and we shall be unremitting in our efforts to bring this about.

Licensing Control over Imports of Butter

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, was asked in Parliament on Tuesday what action he was proposing to take about the import of butter into the United Kingdom after the current six-month period of restraint of shipments by exporting countries ends on March 31. He said: 'I hope that, during the current period of restraint, the countries concerned would agree upon any further short-term measures which were necessary, but these hopes have been disappointed. In the absence of internationally agreed arrangements, the New Zealand dairy industry would be likely to suffer material injury from dumped or subsidized exports to the United Kingdom. Therefore H.M. Government have decided to restrict imports of butter into the United Kingdom for the period of 12 months beginning April 1; licences will be issued for the import of up to 390,000 long tons. The general import policy of H.M. Government remains unchanged by this exceptional action.'

Notes:

During the six-month period October 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962, supplying countries have been restraining shipments of butter to the United Kingdom in accordance with arrangements which the British Government made with them. These arrangements, and the background to them, were explained by the President of the Board of Trade in reply to a Parliamentary Question on November 2, 1961 [See *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10, 1961, (page 957)]. He said that the arrangements were intended to provide a breathing space for the coming six months and that, in the meantime, the search for a longer-term solution to the problem of surplus butter supplies on the British market would have to be continued.

There has been further international discussion. The GATT Working Group on the Marketing of Butter met in Geneva at the end of January. There was widespread feeling in the Group that there was a need for the continuance in the short-term of some form of limitation on the supplies of butter reaching the United Kingdom, in order to prevent a serious situation again arising in that market. But there was no agreement on the necessary measures.

In his Parliamentary Answer, the President indicated that, in these circumstances, the British Government have decided to restrict imports of butter for the coming twelve months. Licences will be issued by the Board of Trade for imports from supplying countries up to the quantities of the individual quotas.

All consignments of butter arriving in the United Kingdom on or after April 1 will count against the respective quotas. The arrangements for allocating quotas are not the same in the case of all supplying countries and a Notice to Importers giving full details of the licensing arrangements will be issued as soon as possible.

A list of the individual country quotas for the twelve months beginning April 1, 1962, is given below.

Country Quotas for Imports for Twelve Months from April 1, 1962
(thousands of long tons)

Argentina	9·5	Netherlands	14·0
Australia	62·0	New Zealand	156·0
Austria	1·7	Norway	1·7
Denmark	91·5	Poland	16·0
Finland	11·5	South Africa	2·0
France	2·4	Sweden	4·6
Irish Republic	12·0	Others	3·4
Kenya	1·7		

The figure for 'others' includes 200 tons each from Belgium and Uruguay and also covers certain supplies which are the subject of quota negotiations under trade arrangements with Communist bloc countries.

Visits Overseas by U.K. Businessmen

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Minister of State Sees Four Factories in West Country

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Minister of State, Board of Trade, continuing his intensive tour of British industries visited the West Country on March 15 and 16. There he saw the factories of Messrs. Newman Hender and Co. Ltd., manufacturers of industrial valves at Woodchester, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Newman Industries Ltd. of Yate, near Bristol, manufacturers of electric motors, C. and J. Clark Limited, of Street, Somerset, who manufacture footwear, and Fox Bros. and Co., Ltd., of Wellington, Somerset, woollen manufacturers.

In the evening of March 16, the Minister travelled to Torquay where he addressed the West of England branch of the Institute of Directors. In his speech Sir Keith said:

'Sensible businessmen look ahead. Sensible businessmen see tariffs coming down—whether we go into Europe or not. Sensible businessmen know they cannot stand still in business. If they do, more aggressive competitors will soon leave them no business at all'. Consequently, he said that sensible businessmen sought to expand. But the pace of expansion at home depended on the pace of export growth. As the tariffs came down foreign goods would compete with our own—not just for the extra market but for the existing market as well. Only the firm that could beat foreign competitors abroad would be able to beat them at home.

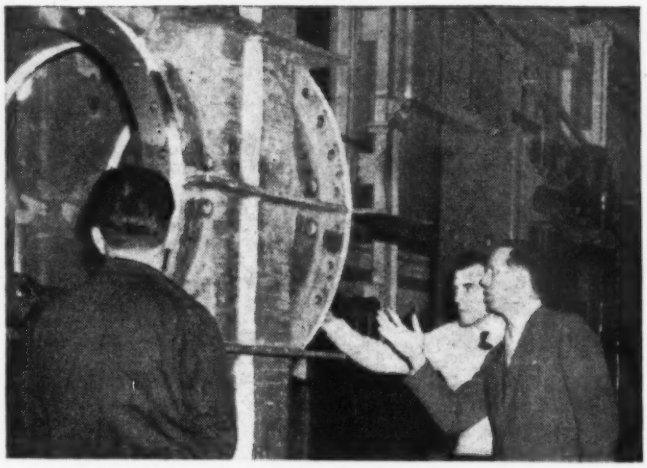
'Exporting may be hard work: it may in many cases be less profitable; but exports are the only sure way of expansion—and in most cases even of survival. Show me the firm that doesn't export and in most cases that is the firm which has most to fear in the future,' added Sir Joseph.

Exports of castings, pumps, and valves produced by Newman Hender and Co. Ltd., total about 70 per cent. of their output. The firm has representatives in 36 countries, and recently received their first direct orders from East Germany, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Besides making electric motors, Newman Industries Ltd., produce plant and machinery, and rebuild machine tools. They directly export about 60 per cent of their total production. During 1961 orders originated from some 66 countries, of which the United States is its best market.

The overseas trading and manufacturing interests of C. and J. Clark Ltd., is administered by the Clark Overseas Shoes Ltd., which was formed in 1959. This company controls factories in Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and has wholesaling facilities in the United States and Rhodesia. It is estimated that exports for 1961 totalled about eight per cent. of their total United Kingdom production.

Fox Brothers Limited who have occupied their present premises for about 200 years have a direct and indirect export total of 50 per cent. of their total output of civilian goods. They export to many markets including South Africa, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, Greece, Austria, Norway, Denmark, the Middle East and Japan. Germany is one of their most successful markets.



Sir Keith Joseph is seen discussing the machining of a large cast steel valve body during his recent visit to Cocksedge and Co. Ltd., of Ipswich.

Later this week Sir Keith was expected to visit seven factories in Monmouthshire and Glamorgan. (See *Board of Trade Journal* March 16, page 552 for details.).

Other factories to be visited by the Minister next week will include:

NORWICH

March 29: J. and J. Coleman Ltd.; Laurence Scott and Electromotors Ltd.; John Mackintosh Ltd.; and Bally's Shoe Factories (Norwich) Ltd.

An illustration of the excellent export performances the Minister is finding during his tour of British industries was given when he visited the Armstrong Patents Co. Ltd., at Beverley, Yorkshire, earlier this month. Sir Keith was told that the company directly export over £1 million of goods a year. For the first two months of 1962 their sales to Western Germany of their new-type hydraulic equipment totalled £40,000.

Commonwealth Trade

Commonwealth Trade, 1960-1961, a recent publication issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, describes to what extent the expansion of world trade affected the exports and imports of individual members and how it was spread between the Commonwealth's main trading partners. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6s. By post 6s. 5d.

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New Index of Retail Prices

MR. JOHN HARE, Minister of Labour, announced in the House of Commons on March 19 that he had accepted the recommendations made by the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in their Report on Revisions of the Index of Retail Prices. The Committee recommended that a new Index of Retail Prices be started immediately based on the pattern of expenditure shown by the Family Expenditure Survey. The weighting pattern, the Committee add, should be revised annually in January on the basis of information obtained from the Survey for the three years ended in the previous June.

The new Index, they recommend, should be based on prices at January 16, taken as 100, and as a transitional measure, throughout this year, the Committee recommend that the official index figure as published should continue to be based, as at present, on prices at January 17, 1956, taken as 100, to enable parties to sliding scale agreements to have time to make necessary revisions of those agreements.

Copies of the report can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d.

American Tourist Trade worth £80 Million a Year to Britain

BRITAIN'S YEARLY flow of visitors from the United States has almost doubled since 1955, says the British Travel and Holidays Association. The value to Britain of this traffic, both in money spent in the country and on fares to British carriers, is over £80 million a year.

There were more than 426,000 American visitors to Britain in 1960. The figure was slightly lower in 1961 (424,000) but traffic started to recover towards the end of the year and there are signs of an improvement in the early part of 1962.

The survey showed that American visitors in 1960 were predominantly middle-aged and that three-quarters of them were engaged in non-manual occupations – in fact, one-half belonged to the professional and managerial groups. About 62 per cent. of them were visiting Britain for the first time.

The pleasure motive outweighed all others for visiting Britain. Fifty-four per cent. of Americans came on 'pleasure only' trips and a further 30 per cent. combined business and visits to relatives with pleasure trips. Only seven per cent. were on 'business only' visits.

Record Year for Electrical Industries

'OVERALL OUTPUT, employment and exports in the electrical and allied manufacturing industry reached new high levels in the past year,' declared Mr. Anthony M. Browne, President of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, at the annual general meeting of the Association in London on March 15.

Mr. Browne said that the achievements of the industry were particularly striking in view of the increasingly difficult trading conditions experienced both at home and overseas. The continued upward trend of exports in the face of growing world competition to a record figure of over £318 million was an encouraging sign, particularly when coupled with the overall growth in output and expansion of the industry over the whole field of electrical and allied products. As stated in BEAMA's 1961/62 Report, now available, the overall volume of production increased by about four per cent. and exports by 8½ per cent.

Employment in the industry had now reached a record total of more than 815,000, and if the 220,000 workers in the electricity supply industry were added, then over one million people were directly employed in the electrical industry of the country.

Imports of Potatoes

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, with immediate effect, imports of potatoes (other than new, seed and sweet potatoes) from all sources will be admitted under Open Individual Licences during the period ending June 30, 1962.

The Government have kept under review the supply position of main crop potatoes in Great Britain, and are now satisfied that stocks on hand at the present time will be insufficient to meet requirements until the end of the season. In these circumstances it is considered that it would be unwise to defer the licensing of imports until late in the season, and Notice to Importers No. 1001, dated March 21, 1962, gives further details of the arrangements which are being made.

Licences will be available for imports of potatoes other than new, seed and sweet potatoes originating in and consigned from any source. (New potatoes may be imported from any source outside the Eastern Area under the Open General Licence.)

Each holder of an Open Individual Licence will be required to make returns (including 'nil' returns) weekly to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of his imports. Instructions for making returns will be issued with each licence.

Applications should be made on form TIP/A (or ILB/A) and sent to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Page 1 should be completed, and on page 3 and copies the applicant's name, address, and the description of goods (Potatoes, fresh, other than new, seed or sweet potatoes) should be entered.

Licences will be valid for imports up to June 30, 1962, but traders are warned that these licences may be revoked at any time before that date without notice. In such event, goods shown to the satisfaction of H.M. Customs and Excise to have been in transit at the time of revocation will be admitted.

All imports are subject to the requirements of Orders made by the Agricultural Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, and importers are warned that these Orders may in some cases operate to preclude the entry of potatoes for which the Board of Trade Import Licence is valid.

Purchase Tax on Camera Accessories

AFTER CONSULTATION with the trade, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reviewed the liability of lens flanges, lens hoods, lens caps and filters in diameters of 1¼ inches and above which have hitherto been regarded as exempt.

The Commissioners have decided that as from April 1, 1962, these articles when sold separately, will be chargeable under Group 24, irrespective of their size, except for,

(a) Lens hoods and mounted filters designed exclusively for, and suitable only for use with, an exempt camera, and
(b) Square unmounted filters measuring not less than 2 ins. x 2 ins. and optical flats.

It should be noted that where an exempt lens is supplied complete with flange and cap, the latter are treated as accessories to the lens and no tax charge arises. An amendment to Notice No. 78 will be issued in due course.

Appointment of Assistant Official Receiver

MR. STANLEY POLLARD has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy Districts of the County Courts of Aylesbury, Banbury, Brentford, Chelmsford, Edmonton, Hertford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, St. Albans and Southend. This appointment took effect on March 19, 1962.

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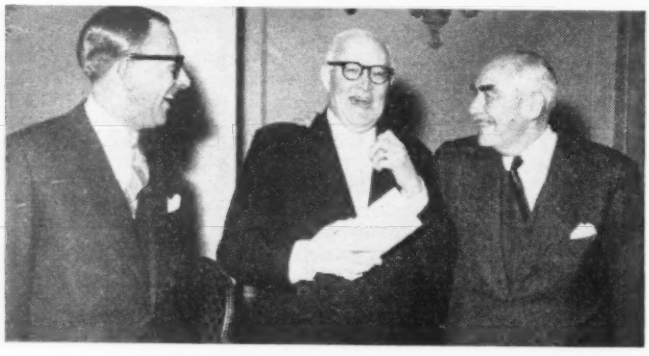
Seventy-five Years of the *Drapers' Record*

by our Special Correspondent

WE BEAT THE *Drapers' Record* to the 75th anniversary by six months. But in another sense they have beaten us. For no one volunteered to throw a party for the *Board of Trade Journal's* anniversary last September; whereas over 200 representatives of the wholesale, retail and manufacturing trades organized a lunch for the *Drapers' Record* at the Grosvenor on March 15. Leaders of what is amiably known as 'the rag trade' were present in force at the lunch among them Lord Hollenden ('Textile Freeman No. 1'), Sir Richard Burbidge (in the chair), Sir Hugh Fraser, Sir Ernest Goodall, and officials of the trade associations to salute the *Drapers' Record* and its stable companion, 'Men's Wear', which reaches its own 60th anniversary this year.

This important milestone in the life of a periodical was marked by appropriate gestures of affection. Someone had sent a telegram referring to 'our wonderful *Drapers' Record*' and everyone cheered. They similarly applauded when the chairman presented a grandfather clock to Mr. Roy Thomson, the new owner; a set of cut glass to Mr. Andrew Milne, the managing director; and a gold cigarette case to Mr. Leslie Beckett, the editor. And there was a special ovation for the staff team of 28 totalling 700 years' service to the paper.



The photograph shows (*left to right*) Mr. Leslie Beckett, editor, Mr. Andrew Milne, managing director 'Drapers' Record' and 'Men's Wear', and Sir Richard Burbidge chairman of the function and chairman of the British Home Stores.

As I basked in this atmosphere of beaming bonhomie I found myself thinking of all the overtones evoked by the word 'Drapers'. They ranged from little shops in sleepy country towns to the enormous modern stores of the West End; took in the cosy family business in the town square of Arnold Bennett's 'Old Wives' Tale' and the traditional clustering of shops round St. Pauls Churchyard; recalled the great wholesale houses of Manchester and Leeds, some of which go back to chapmen origins of two centuries ago, and the street called the Drapery in Northampton which must be as historic as the adjoining market square of which it is an offshoot.

Finally, I found myself thinking of the proud foundation of the Drapers' Company with its twin-lion supporters and ram's crest; its seven original charters 'finely written and all with the great seal attached'; and its five centuries of service to the trade.

The note of service was particularly stressed by Mr. C. Stewart Chiesman when he recalled the way in which the *Drapers' Record* had guided its readers through the mass of Government rules and regulations during the control period of war-time and the immediate post-war years.

This reference took my mind back to far-off days of clothes rationing, price control, and the Utility Schemes when such now-forgotten terms as P.O.G.A. (Price of Goods Act) and L.I.M.O.S.A. (Limitation of Supplies Act) were weekly currency in the columns of the textile trade Press.

For me, it was a special pleasure to be reminded of the man who somehow contrived to put the whole complex into focus – the late B. A. Cooper, the editor of the *Drapers' Record* throughout the control period. They used to say in the Board of Trade that 'B.A.C.' knew more about clothing orders than officials. In those days we had a weekly conference for the textile trade press. B.A.C. was always present. In a matter of minutes he appeared to assimilate the meaning of the longest Press Notice or the most complicated Order and was ready with quick-fire questions which showed his calibre.

As we came away from the luncheon it was clear that the *Drapers' Record* has a record of service which is held in the highest esteem. From the snatches of conversation I heard it seemed equally clear that the present generation of traders know all the pass-words ('We shall all be ruined' – 'What do you play to nowadays?' – 'See you at X's lunch next week.')

I don't know how many of them were aware that the Henry VI charter had addressed their predecessors as 'Men of the Mystery of Drapers in London'. One of the speakers had described how copies of the *Drapers' Record* were always waiting on his desk as essential weekly reading – a habit he incidentally shared with the late Lord Birkett. Recalling the fine public service the periodical had performed in grappling with war-time controls, I felt that it would show itself not less competent in presenting to its readers a concise exposition of any new 'mysteries' the future might bring.

Retail Trade in Northern Ireland in January

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in January was 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier, which compares with an average increase of 3 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1961.

Sales by food shops showed an increase of 5 per cent., while sales by clothing and footwear shops showed a decrease of 5 per cent. on a year earlier and household goods shops showed no change.

A brief description of these new statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Telephone: Belfast 28271, Ext. 112.)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+ 2	101	+ 1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1961 Year	107	+ 5	108	+ 7	108	+ 4	94	Nil	109	+ 4
1961 First quarter	99	+ 7	105	+ 8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+ 6	105	+ 6	97	+ 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
Fourth quarter	120	+ 3	113	+ 5	127	+ 4	99	— 3	131	+ 2
1961 October	107	+ 4	107	+ 5	111	+ 4	99	Nil	105	+ 2
November	115	+ 3	112	+ 6	127	+ 4	105	— 4	116	+ 2
December	135	+ 2	120	+ 4	144	+ 4	93	— 5	170	+ 2
1962 January	97	+ 2	106	+ 5	86	— 5	88	Nil	92	+ 4

History of Customs and Excise

'Her Majesty's Customs and Excise', by Sir James Crombie, the head of the Department, is the latest volume in Allen and Unwin's 'New Whitehall Series'. It deals with the long and colourful history of the collection of Customs duties in this country together with the administration of import, export and exchange controls. Price 30s.

Your Money's Worth

A 7s. 6d. Penguin book entitled 'Your Money's Worth', edited by Elizabeth Gundrey, editor of 'Shoppers' Guide', has been published. The book summarizes the legal rights of consumers in such buying matters as retail shopping, hire purchase and other related activities. It also describes how best to judge the value of a number of purchases such as clothes, refrigerators and other articles of domestic equipment.

The Law of Consumers

The Consumers' Association has published a book entitled 'The Law for Consumers' which sets out to explain, among other things, what the consumer can do, and indeed should do, to enforce his rights. It is written entirely in layman's language. A glossary explains the legal terms which *had* to be included, and also those used by lawyers and by people involved with them. Copies from the Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Price 6s. post free.

Deliveries of Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus - Fourth Quarter 1961

PRODUCTION OF scientific and industrial instruments and apparatus continued to expand in 1961. In the fourth quarter the volume of deliveries of these goods was 4 per cent. more than a year earlier, a smaller increase than in the first three quarters of the year. For the year as a whole deliveries were 8 per cent. more than in 1960.

Export deliveries at the end of 1960 and beginning of 1961 were very high. In the fourth quarter of 1961 they were 5 per cent. less than a year earlier but for the year as a whole they were 10 per cent. more. Compared with 1960, export deliveries of optical instruments, electrical measuring instruments and industrial process measuring and control instruments each increased by about 14 per cent. Export deliveries of electronic computers in 1961 were sharply reduced; they had been very high in 1959 and 1960.

In 1961 the increase in home deliveries was well spread over all categories of instruments.

The index of deliveries has been re-calculated and is now expressed in terms of deliveries in 1958 (=100). This index is used in the compilation of the index of industrial production which has been, similarly, rebased. An account of the statistics of scientific instruments and apparatus and of the index of the volume of deliveries was given in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 28, 1959 (page 162).

Paper and Board Production in January

PRODUCTION, in the four weeks ended January 27, of paper, at 218,795 tons, was 9 per cent. less, and board, at 89,649 tons, 7 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1961. During January makers' stocks of paper increased by 5 per cent. whilst stocks of board decreased by 4 per cent. Within the total for paper, stocks of newsprint increased by 23 per cent. Summaries giving a more detailed breakdown of the information for January may be obtained on request from the Statistics Division (KS), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.2. Statistics relating to this industry for February and subsequent months will be published in the Business Monitor series available, by subscription only, from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

TABLE 1 – Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus Industry (part) (a)

Index of Volume of Deliveries (b)

1958 = 100

	Total	For Export
1958	100	100
1959	108	105
1960	120	132
1961	129	145
1960 1st Quarter	126	125
2nd Quarter	114	121
3rd Quarter	114	131
4th Quarter	128	151
1961 1st Quarter	132	152
2nd Quarter	124	138
3rd Quarter	127	144
4th Quarter	133	144
1960 July	108	121
August	93	106
September	141	167
October	128	151
November	128	154
December	128	149
1961 July	128	133
August	109	127
September	148	175
October	136	150
November	135	141
December	129	141

(a) Sub-divisions 2 and 5 of MLH 351.
(b) These indices are adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of deliveries and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.

TABLE 2 – Deliveries of Certain Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus (a) (d)

Deliveries £'000

	Optical instruments, other than ophthalmic appliances		Electrical measuring instruments, excluding supply meters and instruments for motor vehicles		Electronic computers (b)		Industrial process measuring and control instruments, including water supply meters (c)		Nautical, aeronautical and gunnery control instruments		Other scientific and industrial instruments and apparatus including mathematical precision drawing instruments and machines, electronic measuring and testing instruments and nucleonic instruments	
	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export	Total	For export
YEAR:												
1958	5,748	1,496	6,718	1,269	5,268	1,023	33,427	8,851	11,810	2,202	13,151	3,876
1959	5,862	1,599	6,591	1,212	7,662	2,090	37,794	9,688	10,727	1,989	14,582	4,067
1960	6,843	2,173	7,175	1,616	8,196	2,301	44,479	12,237	10,425	2,080	17,953	5,220
1961	7,630	2,476	8,384	1,847	10,650 (e)	1,241 (e)	52,383 (e)	14,079 (e)	12,481	2,064	19,026	5,546
1959:												
1st Quarter	1,360	332	1,676	276	1,654	245	8,706	2,282	3,049	569	3,393	982
2nd Quarter	1,478	368	1,658	299	2,174	540	9,360	2,386	2,595	509	3,616	954
3rd Quarter	1,505	469	1,467	294	1,333	392	8,946	2,287	2,546	463	3,365	881
4th Quarter	1,519	430	1,790	343	2,501	914	10,782	2,733	2,537	448	4,208	1,250
1960:												
1st Quarter	1,791	571	1,730	365	2,036	494	10,887	2,901	3,260	502	4,471	1,195
2nd Quarter	1,631	456	1,803	392	1,255	541	10,244	2,655	2,489	592	4,208	1,287
3rd Quarter	1,644	505	1,695	407	2,094	726	10,646	3,043	2,289	551	4,436	1,286
4th Quarter	1,777	641	1,947	452	2,811	540	12,702	3,639	2,387	435	4,838	1,452
1961:												
1st Quarter	1,793	540	2,059	460	2,912	253	12,975	3,485	2,715	537	5,023	1,391
2nd Quarter	1,781	495	2,101	449	2,888	305	12,377	3,304	2,827	552	4,461	1,224
3rd Quarter	2,234	843	1,986	454	2,266	340	12,982	3,393	2,886	423	4,548	1,483
4th Quarter	1,822	598	2,238	484	2,584 (e)	343 (e)	14,049 (e)	3,897 (e)	4,053	552	4,995	1,448

(a) Except as indicated in footnotes (b) and (c) the figures here shown include only goods made in establishments classified to sub-divisions 2 and 5 of the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., industry (Industry 351 of the Standard Industrial Classification) and do not purport to represent total United Kingdom manufacturers' deliveries.
(b) Including computers returned in the Office Machinery inquiry and the Ministry of Aviation Electronic Capital Goods inquiry, excluding defence purchases.
(c) Including electronic process control equipment returned in the Ministry of Aviation Electronic Capital Goods inquiry, excluding defence purchases.
(d) Export figures are manufacturers' deliveries for export and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with actual exports shown in the Trade and Navigation Accounts.
(e) Partly estimated.

United Kingdom Trade in February

UNITED KINGDOM exports in February were valued at £298·2 million, imports at £333·0 million and re-exports at £10·9 million.

On a seasonally adjusted basis there was little change in the total value of exports or of imports in the last three months, December to February, compared with the previous three months, September to November. Both were slightly down. The main features of the change in exports were a further reduction in exports to the sterling area, a moderate increase to Western Europe, and a substantial increase in exports to North America, especially Canada. A marked increase in exports of cars was not sufficient to offset lower figures for ships and aircraft and slight reductions in a number of other categories of exports. There was a renewed fall in imports of industrial materials but larger imports of fuels.

Exports to the overseas sterling area fell by a further 4½ per cent. compared with the previous three months, in spite of a 10 per cent. increase in exports to Australia, and a considerable moderation in the rate of fall in exports to New Zealand; the latest figures suggest that this fall may now have come to an end. The reduction in exports to the sterling area as a whole seems to have been largely due to falling sales to the Commonwealth countries of West Africa and the Caribbean. Exports to North America were 6½ per cent. up, with increases of 10 per cent. to Canada and 3 per cent. to the United States; the recovery in exports to Canada had previously appeared hesitant. There was a further increase in exports to Western Europe, but not a very large one by recent standards – little more than 1 per cent. Exports to the Common Market countries, which account for about half of all our exports to Western Europe, increased by 5 per cent., but exports to other members of the European Free Trade Association (including Finland) were less than in the previous three months. The fall in exports to EFTA countries can be accounted for by smaller deliveries of ships in the last three months. Within the Common Market, there appear to have been marked increases to Germany, France and Italy, but a reduction in exports to the Netherlands. Exports to Latin America, which had been rising through 1961, were at a lower level in the last three months, and exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were also down, but exports to the rest of the world showed signs of recovering, after a fall in the first half of last year.

Deliveries of ships and aircraft to overseas customers in the

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values £ million per month

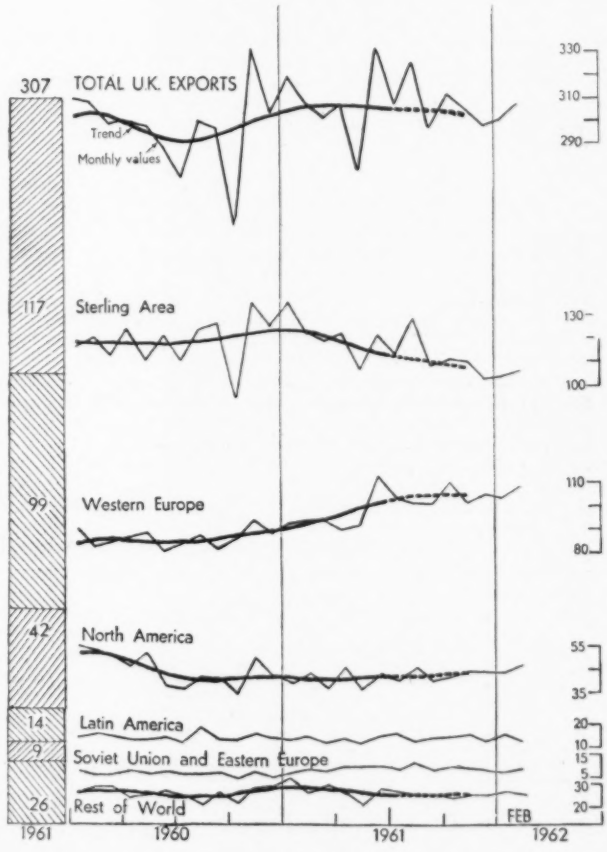
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1960 4th Quarter	302·6	385·0	12·0
1961 1st Quarter	312·5	385·3	13·0
2nd Quarter	311·3	372·2	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1961 September	260·5	343·1	12·5
October	319·4	378·0	13·0
November	319·4	373·0	12·9
December	298·5	338·3	12·9
1962 January	311·5	402·3	12·2
February	298·2	333·0	10·9

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960 4th Quarter	295	389	12
1961 1st Quarter	309	385	12
2nd Quarter	305	363	13
3rd Quarter	309	357	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1961 September	297	360	14
October	311	378	12
November	305	359	14
December	297	350	14
1962 January	300	380	12
February	307	362	11

U.K. EXPORTS: AREAS

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month

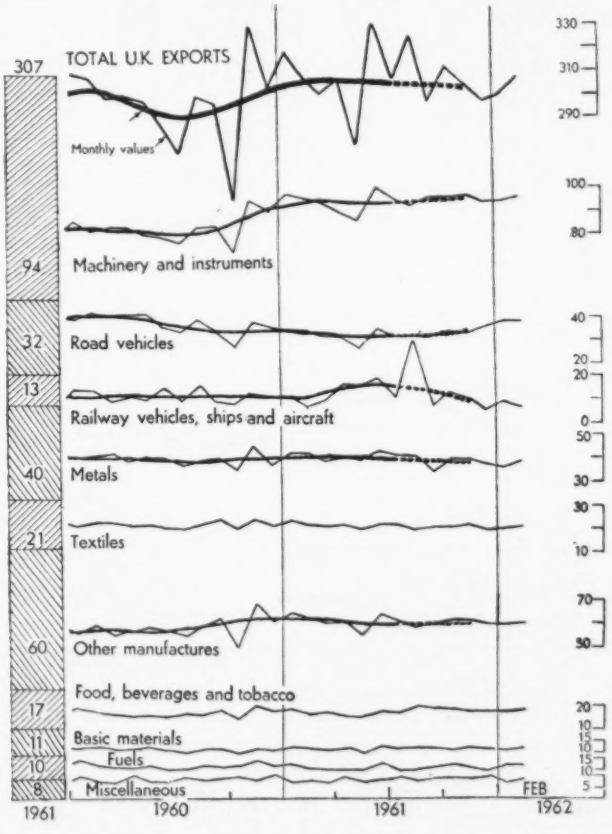


	1961								1962	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Sterling Area	107	122	113	129	108	111	110	103	105	107
Western Europe	91	112	103	101	100	109	101	104	103	108
North America	37	43	41	46	40	42	45	44	44	47
Latin America	12	15	16	13	14	15	16	13	15	13
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	10	8	11	9	10	9	8	8	8
Rest of World	21	28	27	25	25	24	25	25	27	25
Total	278	330	307	324	297	311	305	297	300	307

U.K. Trade in February (*Continued*)

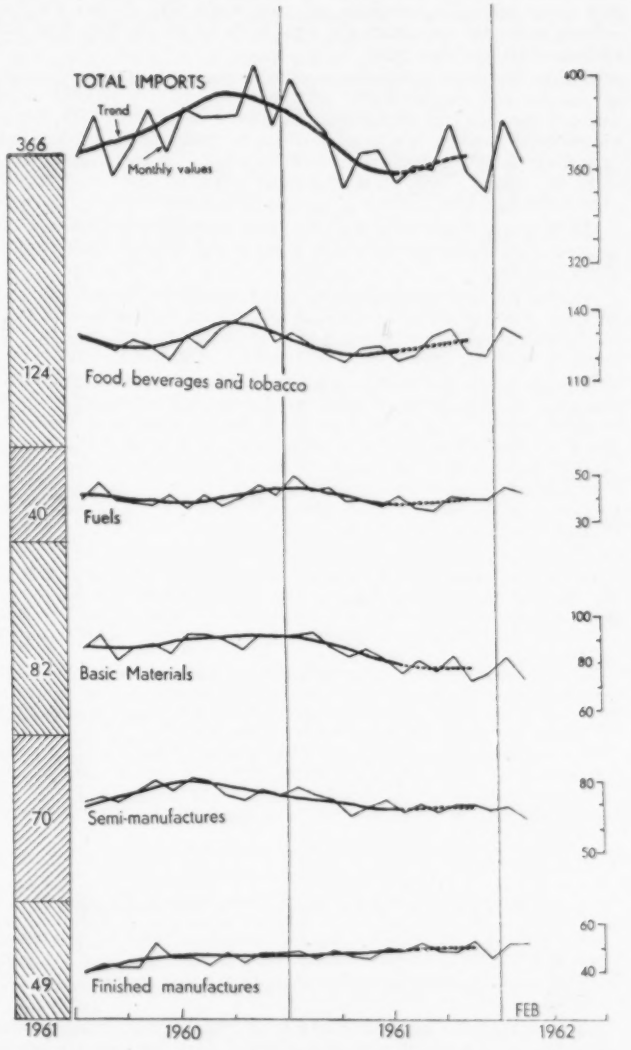
last three months were at about half the average level of recent years. Exports of other goods were unchanged in total, with widespread slight reductions in, for instance, machinery, textiles, metals, food and beverages, offset by a substantial increase, of 14 per cent., in road vehicles. This seems to have been entirely in cars, with exports of commercial vehicles still falling. Compared with the corresponding months a year earlier, when the figures probably included some backlog from the dock strike in the autumn of 1960, the value of car exports was up by more than 50 per cent., with marked increases to the United States and Canada, and to most countries of Western Europe. Exports of commercial vehicles and chassis were 19 per cent. less than a year earlier, with reductions in most markets.

U.K. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES
Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961								1962	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Food, beverages and tobacco	15	17	17	19	19	18	17	17	17	18
Basic materials	9	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	11	11
Fuels, etc.	9	12	10	10	10	12	11	10	11	12
Manufactures	236	279	259	275	248	262	257	249	254	258
Engineering products	124	152	136	158	134	142	137	133	140	140
Machinery and instruments	85	100	95	92	95	96	96	94	94	96
Road vehicles	26	34	31	31	31	33	32	36	37	37
Rlwy. vehs., ships, aircraft	15	18	10	35	6	12	9	5	8	6
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	38	42	41	40	34	39	39	37	36	38
Textiles	19	21	21	20	20	20	21	20	20	20
Other mfrs.	54	63	61	58	59	61	60	59	59	60
Miscellaneous	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	10	7	8
Total	278	330	307	324	297	311	305	297	300	307

IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES
Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961								1962	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Food, beverages and tobacco	124	125	119	121	129	132	122	121	132	128
Basic materials	86	82	76	81	77	83	73	76	82	73
Fuels	39	37	41	36	35	41	40	40	45	43
Semi-mfrs.	69	72	67	70	67	70	70	68	69	64
Finished mfrs.	46	50	49	52	49	49	53	46	52	52
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Total	367	368	354	361	360	378	359	350	380	362

Imports in the last three months were slightly less, on a seasonally adjusted basis, than in the previous three months, though still 2 per cent. above the level of the third quarter of last year. The direction of the underlying trend in recent months is unusually difficult to judge from the chart, because of the very wide month to month fluctuation; but it seems unlikely that it has been markedly up or down. A reduction in imports of industrial materials was largely offset by larger fuel imports, and there was no change in imports of food, beverages and tobacco, or of finished manufactures.

After falling by 15 per cent. over a period of twelve months, imports of industrial materials had shown no change between the third and fourth quarters of 1961. There was, however, a further

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. Trade in February (*Continued*)

fall of 2 per cent. in December–February, compared with the previous three months. This latest reduction seems to have been mainly in timber, metal ores and scrap, cotton manufactures, paper and iron and steel. Imports of raw wool and cotton recovered a little from the exceptionally low level to which they had fallen in the autumn of last year.

Within the food, beverages and tobacco group, imports of meat, of cereals and feedingstuffs, and of fruits and vegetables showed marked increases in December–February compared with the previous three months. These were offset by reductions in other foods, including dairy products, and tobacco. Total imports in this group were thus maintained, on a seasonally adjusted basis, at 4 per cent. above the low level of the third quarter of last year.

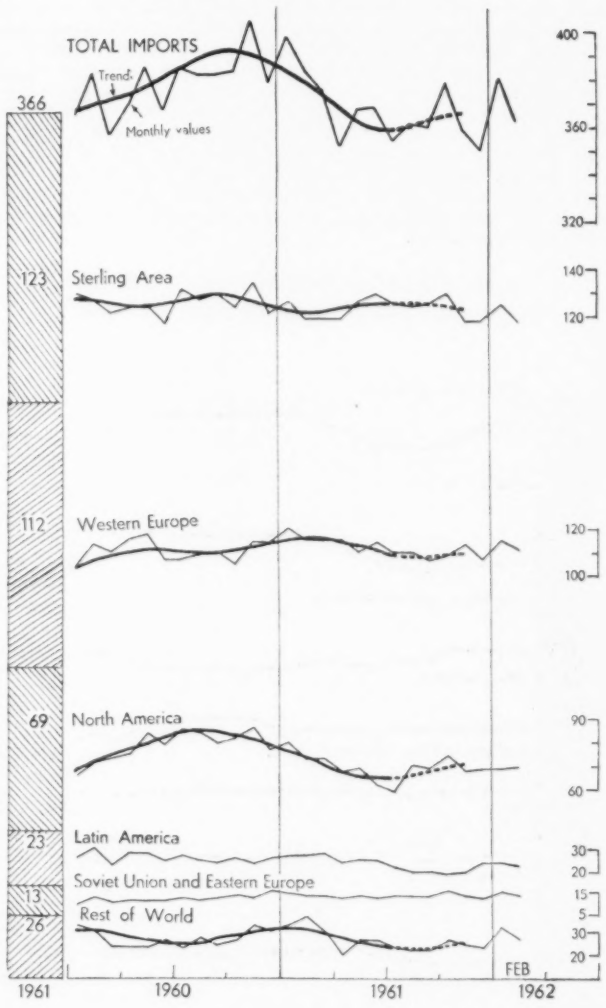
Oil imports were 10 per cent. more than in the previous three months, but still 4 per cent. less than in the corresponding months a year earlier.

Among finished manufactures there was little change, compared with the previous three months, in imports of machinery and instruments; a reduction in imports of ships and road vehicles offset an increase in other goods, probably mainly clothing and footwear.

Imports from the sterling area as a whole were less than in the previous three months, in spite of a moderate increase in imports from Australia and a substantial increase in imports from New Zealand. There was also a marked reduction in imports from the United States which fell back to the level of the third quarter of 1961. There was, however, a substantial increase in imports, particularly of oil, from Latin America and the other non-sterling primary producing countries.

IMPORTS: AREAS

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961								1962	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Sterling Area	126	129	125	124	125	129	118	118	125	118
Western Europe	110	114	110	110	107	109	113	107	115	111
North America	69	62	59	70	69	74	68	69	69	70
Latin America	25	25	22	20	20	19	20	24	24	23
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	12	13	13	13	15	13	12	15	13
Rest of World	26	26	23	22	22	26	24	23	32	27
Total	367	368	354	361	360	378	359	350	380	362

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last ten months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (Seasonal Adjustment), Room 453, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on March 22* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for April† due to be published on or about April 22.

*Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, February 1962, H.M. Stationery Office, price 22s. 6d. (by post 23s. 5d.).

†Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Eastbourne National Convention Report

THE REPORT of the National Convention held by the Export Council for Europe at Eastbourne from November 29 to December 2, 1961, has been published. (See *Board of Trade Journal*, December 8, 1961.)

The Convention, in which more than 500 delegates from industry commerce and Government departments took an active part, was opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and addressed by the Prime Minister. Over 60 advisers from 20 European centres attended to answer specific questions on Continental markets within the general Conference theme of 'Selling to Europe'.

Salient points have been brought out by sectionalizing the Report to include: principal speeches; 12 group discussion meetings on export opportunities in 19 European countries for industries ranging from heavy engineering to soft goods; speeches and discussions at 7 group meetings on general topics; and a list of contacts in Europe of interest to exporters. Copies of the report from E.C.E., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Price £1 1s. 0d. for the full report; parts may be bought separately.

Samples Sent to the British Embassy, Paris

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT cannot readily obtain Customs clearance of parcels not addressed to H.M. Ambassador. In order to avoid delays in dealing with inquiries, parcels of samples sent to the Department in connection with agency inquiries, etc., should henceforth be addressed to H.M. Ambassador. Correspondence, trade memoranda, etc. should, however, be addressed to the Commercial Department or the First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Paris.

Sterling Conversion Tables

The fourth edition of 'Sterling Conversion Tables' incorporates conversions in stages from a penny to £1,000, in respect of 71 countries. Copies from Croner Publications Ltd., 143 London Road, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey. 5s.

Income Tax Principles

The fifth edition of 'Income Tax Principles' which sets out matters affecting the average tax-payer has been published. Copies: H.F.L. (Publishers) Ltd., 10, Earlham Street, London, W.C.2. Price 12s. 6d.

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in February

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including February 1962, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Notes: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors, while the production figure exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly, export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1956	52	707,594	13,608	286,446	5,509	10,504	202
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1960 December	5	76,783	15,357	43,697	8,739	1,813	363
1961 January	4	59,795	14,949	36,579	9,145	1,573	393
February	4	60,425	15,106	38,357	9,589	1,771	443
1961 December	5	99,888	19,978	36,092	7,218	1,443	289
1962 January	4	94,011	23,503	32,190	8,048	1,201	300
February	4	102,518	25,630	33,541	8,385	1,309	327

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1956	334,176	122,018	3,741
1957	424,522	116,196	6,069
1958	483,377	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1960 December	29,224	13,398	809
1961 January	31,728	16,526	760
February	27,119	16,054	635
1961 December	38,203	11,021	574
1962 January	49,705	12,469	695
February	45,789	10,382	608

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, March 16, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Movietone News 1709	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26918	7	March 12
Village of Daughters	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British Studios Ltd.	Br/E 27247	86	March 12
Look at Life Series 13:					
The Maple Has New Leaves	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27248	9	March 12
The Cinema Steps Out	" "	" "	Br/E 27249	8	March 12
Scooter Commuter	" "	" "	Br/E 27250	8	March 12
Operation Snatch	Regal Films International Ltd.	Keep Films Ltd.	Br/E 27254	87	March 16
Pathe News 62-21	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26972	7	March 16
Pathe News 62-22	" "	" "	Br/E 26973	7	March 16
Movietone News 1709A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26919	7	March 16
Movietone News 1710	" "	" "	Br/E 26920	6	March 16
FOREIGN					
Broken Land	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Associated Producers Inc.	F 27246	59	March 12
The Big Girl	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Les Films S.F.P.	F 27251	102	March 13
The Long Absence (Une Aussi Longue Absence)	Bargate Films Ltd.	Procinex	F 27252	95	March 15
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	M.C.A. Artists Ltd.	F 27253	153	March 16

The name of the maker of the film 'Treble One' (Br/E 27042) registered on December 11, 1961, should read: Films (Windsor) Limited.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the under-mentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
February 15, 1962		
756,341	The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Machines adapted for use in towing work-pieces in the manufacture of articles of ceramic ware.
808,928	Colin Tanfield Ltd.	Combined newspaper or like tidy and occasional table.
February 20, 1962		
756,433	Societe Financiere de Expansion et Industrielle S.A. 'Sfindex'.	Electric charging of gas stream borne particles by ionization of the gas stream.
792,933	Societe Financiere de Expansion et Industrielle S.A. 'Sfinden'.	Full admission impulse hydraulic turbines.
February 21, 1962		
722,540	Allen & Hanburys Ltd.	Skin grafting knives.
796,927	Pletscher, O. & ors.	Bicycle frames.
805,015	Schweizerische Lokomotiv-und Maschinenfabrik.	Turbines.
872,694	Pletscher, O. & ors.	Bicycle frames.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday March 13

U.K.—E.E.C. Trade in Furniture, etc.

A questioner asked the President to state, for the last convenient year, the value of office furniture, domestic furniture, domestic electric appliances, glassware and pottery, respectively, imported from and exported to each member country of the European Economic Community; and what rates of Customs duty were payable on these items on entry into those countries. In reply Mr. Erroll gave the following information:

United Kingdom Trade with E.E.C. – 1961

Value – £

	Western Germany	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	France	Italy
United Kingdom Imports						
Glass and glassware	1,419,109	223,749	2,110,960	—	1,328,260	413,585
Pottery (domestic)	686,841	120,431	23,062	6,213	156,127	574,811
*Furniture (incl. parts)	485,850	256,292	99,557	33	161,370	296,786
Domestic electric appliances	1,558,958	1,153,297	110,976	36	439,953	479,425
United Kingdom Exports						
Glass and glassware	552,690	947,477	216,048	92	279,182	505,131
Pottery (domestic)	293,781	153,941	38,268	1,169	105,634	296,791
*Furniture (incl. parts)	216,485	279,267	236,820	1,159	221,889	98,433
Domestic electric appliances	3,010,877	1,423,176	1,071,314	4,271	1,992,643	1,468,449

* Separate figures for office and domestic furniture are not available.

Range of Import Duty Leviable in

	Italy	France	Benelux	Western Germany
Office furniture } Domestic furniture }	11·4%-21·8%	15%-22·3%	11·4%-18%	2·9%-14·4%
Domestic electric appliances	18%-31·1%	16%-20%	11·4%-16·8%	8·1%-11·6%
Domestic glassware	12·8%-27·4%	19·2%-24%	24%	19·2%
Domestic pottery	12·8%-37·9%	15%-27%	15%-24%	12%-17·6%

Full details of the import duties levied, together with particulars of any additional taxes which may be applied, on the individual items covered by this very wide range of products are available from the Board of Trade.

Customs Duty on Imports from E.E.C.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked if he would state, for the last convenient year, the rates and amount of Customs duty paid on imports of office furniture, domestic furniture, domestic electric appliances, glassware and pottery, respectively, from each of the member countries of the European Economic Community.

Replying, Mr. Barber said that goods within these general descriptions were subject to duty at various rates, depending on the precise nature of each article involved. These are set out in detail in the Customs Tariff, but some of the principal rates are as follows:

Description	*Rate* (*ad valorem* except where otherwise stated)
Office and domestic furniture	
of metal	generally 15 per cent.
of other materials	20 per cent.
Domestic electric appliances	mainly from 10 per cent. to 17½ per cent.
e.g. Cookers	10 per cent.
Refrigerators	15 per cent.
Hair dryers	17½ per cent.
Glassware	
Laboratory	33⅓ per cent.
Domestic	generally 30 per cent.
Other	generally 25 per cent.
Pottery	
Ordinary tableware and cooking utensils	25s. 0d. per cwt.
Fancy and ornamental	90s. 0d. per cwt.
Domestic sanitary fittings	25 per cent.
Laboratory	33⅓ per cent.
Industrial	20 per cent.

Information regarding the amounts of customs duty paid on goods of those descriptions imported from each of the member countries of the E.E.C. is not available.

National Economic Development Council

Asked what representations he had received for the representation of agriculture on the National Economic Development Council; Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: 'I have received a number of letters, and the matter has been the subject of several Parliamentary Questions. I have discussed the whole matter personally with the President of the National Farmers' Union and explained to him that members of the Council are not intended to represent particular industries. Arrangements are, however, being made to allow of full consultation between the Council's staff and the industry.'

Thursday March 15

Cotton Industry and the E.E.C.

Asked what estimates he had made of future effects on the spinning and weaving sections of the cotton textile industry of entry into the Common Market, Mr. Erroll replied: 'It is not possible at this stage to assess the effect on the cotton textile industry of entry into the Common Market. There is no doubt, however, that British entry into the Common Market would give the Lancashire industry opportunities for increasing exports to Europe.'

U.S. Tariff Reductions and E.E.C.

The President was asked to what extent the United Kingdom would benefit from tariff reductions made by the United States of America, as part of an agreement with the European Economic Community for reciprocal reductions, as a result of the application of the relevant most-favoured-nation clauses. In reply, Mr. Erroll said: 'Reductions in the United States Tariff to be made as a result of the agreement with the European Economic Community which was announced last week will apply also to imports from the United Kingdom and will affect goods of which our exports to the United States in 1959 amounted to over £100 million.'

Monopolies and Restrictive Practices

The President was asked when he expected to complete his review of policy relating to Monopolies and Restrictive Practices.

Mr. Erroll said that he doubted whether the review of this complex subject would be completed before the end of the year.

Replying to Members' questions, Mr. Erroll said that on the information at present available to him he did not propose to refer man-made fibres to the Monopolies Commission.

The President was asked whether he would introduce legislation to empower the courts to order business companies to divest themselves of such part or parts of their commercial activities as may be necessary to bring them within the limits permitted under existing provisions of laws relating to monopolies.

In reply, Mr. Erroll said that no limits were set by existing legislation in this country to the size of the activities of business companies. The subject was being covered by the comprehensive review of monopolies and restrictive practices legislation now being undertaken by the Board of Trade.

Molony Committee on Consumer Protection

Mr. Erroll said that terms of reference of the Molony Committee on Consumer Protection had been agreed to enable it to consider and make recommendations concerning the examination by the Board of Trade of goods declared to be seriously defective by reputable consumers' organizations and the steps necessary to compel manufacturers either to rectify the defect or to compensate the purchasers when examination verified the complaint.

Cotton and Textile Industry Debate

An adjournment debate on the cotton and textile industry, in which Mr. Niall MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, took part, was held in Parliament on March 16. (Hansard cols. 1795-1806).

Debate on Exports

A debate on exports was held in Parliament on Monday (Hansard, March 19, cols. 36-156). Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Henry Brooke, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, were the Government spokesmen.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR DESALTING EQUIPMENT for ROTTNEST ISLAND WATER SUPPLY

Tenders are hereby invited for supply, installation and maintenance of a desalting plant to treat sea water at Rottnest Island near Perth, Western Australia.

The plant shall be capable of producing either 250 gallons per hour or alternatively 1,000 gallons per hour of fresh water in a continuous process. The type of plant is completely open to Tenderer's choice.

Tender documents may be obtained from the Contract Clerk, Public Works Department, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, or from the Agent General for Western Australia, Savoy House, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

Tenders close on Tuesday, May 1, 1962, at 2.30 p.m., and should be sent to the Minister for Works at the above address.

The Scottish Plant Owners Association

Important Annual Sale by Auction of

MODERN CIVIL ENGINEERING and BUILDING CONTRACTORS' PLANT and MACHINERY, MOTOR VEHICLES and TRAILERS, ELECTRIC MOTORS and SWITCHGEAR, RAILWAY TRACK, PLANT SPARES, Etc.,

including

11 EXCAVATORS, – 22 R.B., 19 R.B., 10 R.B., NCK 304, Priestman Tiger, Priestman Wolf, BK50 and Smith Super 10; **EXCAVATOR EQUIPMENTS; 12 CRAWLER TRACTOR SHOVELS,** – International B6K3 and 9K3 Drott, Fiat 60 CI, John Deere Lanz 440, Caterpillar HT4 and Eimco 105; **6 CRAWLER TRACTORS,** – International TD24, TD14, BTD6, Fiat 60CA and Fowler Mark VF; Onions 4-Yard Scraper; **PULLEN COMPACTION ROLLER; 2 J.C.B.4 and HYDRA-DIGGA/LOADALL HYDRAULIC EXCAVATORS.** (New 1960 and 1958); **3 RUBBER-TYRED LOADING SHOVELS,** – Bray BL450T and BL430, and Merton Overloader; Shawnee Poole 7-Yard Dumper and Fordson Prime Mover. (New 1959); **2 FODEN and A.E.C. DIESEL DUMP TRUCKS; B.K.50 TRUCK-MOUNTED EXCAVATOR-CRANE; 15 INGERSOLL-RAND, ATLAS COPCO, C.P.T., JENBACH and MACKAY PORTABLE DIESEL AIR COMPRESSORS,** from 250 C.F.M. Capacity; **HUBER 12-TON and TWO 2½-TON GREEN DIESEL ROAD ROLLERS; COVENTRY CLIMAX 4000-LB. and STACATRUC 2-TON DIESEL and PETROL-DRIVEN FORK LIFT TRUCKS;** 2 A.C.E. and Collis 12 and 10-Cwt. Stackers; Tecalemit Mobile Servicing Unit; Holmes 300-Amp. Diesel Electric Welding Set; Johnson 24" Type L20 Belt Loader; Brayton Monorail Diesel Power Unit; **14 DIESEL DUMPERS,** – Muir-hill 10B, Thwaites 30 and 15-Cwt., Benford and Liner 15-Cwt. and G.F. 10-Cwt.; 3 Drayton 14-Cub.Ft. Mobile Swing Weigh Batchers; 4 Simplex and Greenbat 3-Ton Diesel and Electric Locos.; 2 Eimco 21 Rocker Shovels; 3 Neal's 15-Cwt. Portable Cranes; A.C.E. 7-Cwt. Portable Tri-Crane; Two 2-Ton and 1½-Ton Hand Derrick Cranes; **16 DIESEL, PETROL and ELECTRICALLY-DRIVEN PUMPING SETS,** from 8" to ¼"; 5 Mono D.10 and D.6 Electric Pumps; 6 Flygt Electric Submersible Pumps; **13 PORTABLE CONCRETE MIXERS,** from 14/10 to 3/2 Cub.Ft.; 2 Colcrete No.3 LPDC Colloidal Grout Mixers; C.P.O.A.C. 8½-Cub.Ft. Pneumatic Concrete Placer; **KENNEDY NO.19 CONE CRUSHER,** with 30 H.P. Slip Ring Motor; Baxter 16" x 9" Crusher Jaws; **13 ALLAM and WINGET ELECTRIC CONCRETE VIBRATORS; 4 PORTABLE SAW BENCHES;** Two 30" Electric Band Saws; 4 Petrol-Driven Power Rammers and Concrete Breakers; **6 AEROFOIL 18" and STURTEVANT 24" ELECTRIC VENTILATING FANS; 3 CHINOOK 2B PROPANE GAS SPACE HEATERS;** 4 Electric Lighting Generator Sets; 2 Garage Air Compressor Units; 20 Pneumatic Concrete Breakers and Rock Drills, with Steels; 6 Atlas Air Feed Legs; 10 C.P.T. and Armstrong-Whitworth Rotary Air Drills; 3 C.P.T. Pneumatic Sludge Pumps; **11 A.C. THREE-PHASE ELECTRIC MOTORS,** from 40 to 1.5 H.P.; **6 DISTRIBUTION SWITCH-FUSE PANELS; 3 PORTABLE EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINES;** 5 Vertical Air Receivers; Two 2000-Gallon Cylindrical Tanks; 950' of 4" and 3" Steel Piping; **3200 YARDS JUBILEE RAIL TRACK,** 30 and 25lbs. per Yard; **900 CORRUGATED STEEL BANK BARS;** Atco 24" Motor Mower; Seagull Outboard Motor; Trolley Phone System; Esse 30-Gallon Electric Boiler; Esse Electric Hot Plate and Oven; Electric Potato Washer; Ideal Britannia No.49K Water Heating Boiler; **NEW and USED PLANT SPARES;** New I.R. and Canvas Hose; **LEYLAND OCTOPUS DIESEL PLATFORM LORRY.** (New 1959); **5 E.R.F. and ALBION DIESEL PLATFORM LORRIES; BEDFORD and GUY OTTER DIESEL HYD. TIPPING TRUCKS; 2 E.R.F. and BEDFORD DIESEL TRACTOR UNITS;** 5 Lorry and Tractor Trailers; 6 Gardner, Albion, Leyland and Meadows Diesel Engines, Etc.,

At Contractors' Plant Depot, Carmyle Avenue, off London Road, Glasgow, E.2. on THURSDAY, 12th APRIL, 1962, at 10.30 a.m. prompt. On view two days prior to Sale.

Catalogues from

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS and VALUATORS,
5 KEITH STREET, HAMILTON.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
March 29 .	Miscellaneous stores including	Command Ordnance Depot, Kinnegar Co.-Down, N.I.	Osborne, King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, N.I. (Tel.: 30433).
	Textiles, clothing, non-ferrous scrap, electric cable, 6,200 beds, 2,800 forms, hand tools, M.T. spares, furniture etc.		
April 3 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including	Central Ordanance Depot, Bicester, Oxon. .	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Oxon. (Tel.: 73.)
	Generators and spares; transformers; electric motors; frequency metres; charging set switchboards; wireless spares; telephone hand sets and spares; furniture; sledge hammers; M.T. spares; pocket watches; metal shearing machine; cylinder head grinding machine; trailers; cable; hot water storage tanks; C.I. rainwater pipes; water stills; brass water taps; canvas covers, etc.		
April 26 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)
May 1-4 .	Vehicles, earth moving and lifting equipment	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. .	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel.: 54272.)
May 4 .	Miscellaneous stores	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester Essex.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester Essex. (Tel.: 73171.)
May 10 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford. .	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Depot. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 4366.)

Applications for catalogues, available 14 days prior to date of sale should be made only to each auctioneer shown above (price 1s. 0d., *Postal Orders only*).

MACHINE TOOLS – Sale by Tender

Single, four and six spindle automatics; capstan, turret and multi-tool lathes; horizontal and profile millers; vertical tapping and cold sawing machines.

Location: War Department Storage Sub Depot, Steeton, Nr. Keighley, Yorks. Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only. Tenders must be submitted by April 12, 1962. Applications for tender forms should be made to the War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
March 28 .	Huts & Buildings, two balloon sheds, 13 steel construction sheds, chain link Fencing, tower and gunposts	Royal Air Force Station, Bowlee, Manchester.	Henry Rushton Son & Kenyon, York House, 12 York Street, Manchester, 2 (Tel.: Central M/C 1937.) Catalogues free.
April 5 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each *Postal Orders only*.
	The above sale will include electrical motors, radio and electrical spares, transformers, rectifiers, motor spares, aircraft instruments, accumulators, Trolleys, radio receivers, binoculars, compasses, stop-watches, paint etc.		
April 10 .	Huts and buildings	Royal Air Force Station, Cardington, Bedfordshire.	W. & H. Peacock, 10 Lime Street, Bedford. (Tel.: Bedford 66366). Catalogues free.
April 11 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 27 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only*
April 16 .	Agricultural land (467 acres) . . .	Royal Air Force Station, Neasham, (Croft) Yorks.	Arnett & Twizell, 23 Victoria Road, Darlington (Tel.: Darlington 2553). Catalogues free.
May 2 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Brunton, Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, Kings Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only*
May 24 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment. .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only*
June 13 .	3.325 Acres of land including various workshops, garages and stores	Royal Air Force Work Repair Depot, Epworth Lincs.	Shermans, Scot Lane, Doncaster. (Tel.: Doncaster 4438.)

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of three link trainers type D4/Mk. 1. Applications for tender forms should be made within seven days of the date of this advertisement to Air Ministry, C.19a, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure of space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in fully only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Mar. 2	June 1
United Kingdom	Feb. 2	May 4
Outside Europe	Jan. 5	April 6

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsiblity is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the following lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions or participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which,, owing to space limitations, are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 2, February 2, and January 5 respectively.

EUROPE

Additions:

BUCHAREST: BRITISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION . October 14-26, 1962
Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153)

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF LINGERIE, FOUNDATION GARMENTS AND UNDERWEAR – October 18-21, 1962.
*Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700).

BERLIN: GREEN WEEK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION – February 1-10, 1963.
*Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700).

UNITED KINGDOM

Amendment:

We have been informed that The Dairy Engineering Exhibition will now be held April 1-5, 1963 at Earls Court, London and not January 28-February 1 at Olympia, as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 11, 1961.

Addition:

BRIGHTON: 16TH SUSSEX INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION – September 10-15, 1962.
*At the Corn Exchange. Apply, Mrs N. Potter M.B.E., Federation of Sussex Industries Ltd. Seven Dials Corner, Brighton, 1, Sussex (Tel.: Brighton 26189).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Amendment:

We have been informed that the 15th Annual Congress of the Catholic Hospitals of the Province of Quebec, will now be held in Montreal, June 25-27, 1962 and not Quebec City, as stated in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 19, 1962.

Addition:

TORONTO: NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SHOW OF CANADA – May 6-10 1963.
†At Industrial Building and Coliseum East Annex, Exhibition Park. Apply Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Pakistan International Fair, 1962

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 19, 1962, it was announced that the Board of Trade intended to erect a pavilion at the Pakistan International Fair, which will be held some time during October/November in Karachi, providing that enough support was forthcoming from British industry. It has now been decided that the Board will follow up the proposal to build a pavilion, and space and shell stands within it will be made available to British firms at an assisted rental. The proposed rental is Rs.30 per square foot of stand area, including the provision of a basic shell stand, cleaning and general lighting.

An area has been reserved by the Board of Trade for the erection of the pavilion and this is already being taken up by British firms who have an interest in the Pakistan market. As the Fair regulations prohibit the erection of trade pavilions by foreign companies, the only means by which British participants will be able to have their own stand at the Fair is to have space in the British pavilion. A limited area in the pavilion is still availble and interested firms are asked to send applications for space **not later than March 26** to the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Berlin Industrial Film Festival

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL Festival of Industrial Films to be held under the patronage of the Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF) will be held in Berlin from September 23 to 27. It will be recalled that, at the second CEIF Festival held last June in Turin, British films achieved a notable success; of the fifteen films entered nine shared no fewer than thirteen awards. The Federation of British Industries and the British Employers' Confederation, as the United Kingdom members of CEIF, have been invited to submit fifteen films for this year's Festival. The FBI/BEC Industrial Films Selection Panel, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edgar Anstey – President, Scientific Films Association and Chief Officer (Films), British Transport Commission – will select the films to represent Britain at the Festival. All films entered must have been completed after September 22, 1960, and films shown at the Turin Festival last year are not eligible for the Berlin Festival.

The CEIF Grand Prix will be awarded on a points basis according to the total number of prizes gained in the various categories, excluding special prizes. No country may submit more than four films in any one of the seven categories. Industrial sponsors wishing to submit films should write to Mr. F. L. Stevens, Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, who will send Entry Forms and Regulations governing the Festival when these are received from the Festival organizers.

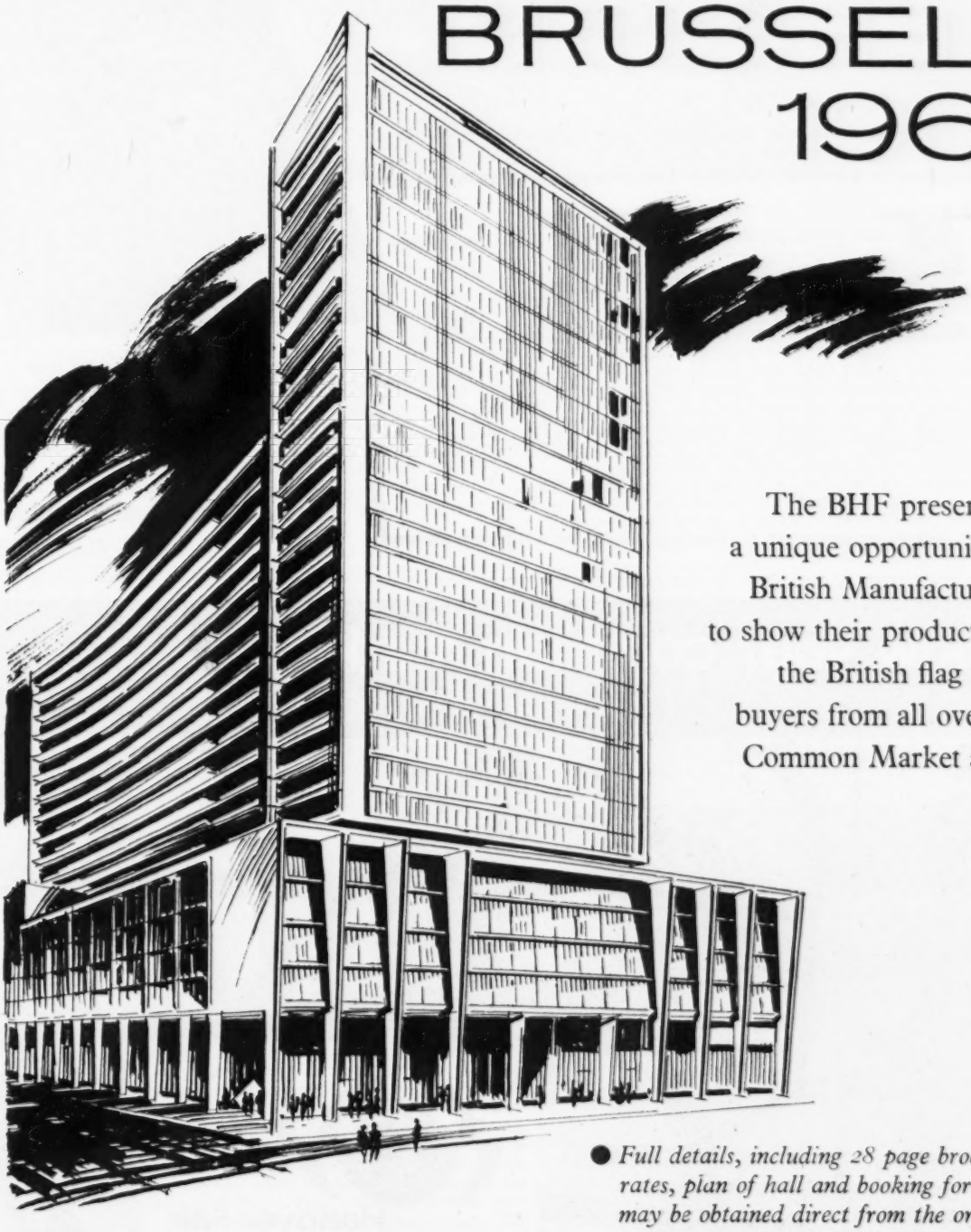
Third Delicatessen Show

CAVIAR, pate de foie gras, Japanese rice crackers, roasted pumpkin seeds and spiced watermelons, were among the thousand or so delicacies on show at the 3rd Delicatessen Exhibition, held for the first time in both halls of the Royal Horticultural Society in London from March 12-16.

Nearly 100 firms were represented, including those in two composite features organized by the French and Spanish Commercial Offices. Altogether, foods and wines from about 40 different countries were on show.

The Delicatessen Association – sponsors of the Exhibition – now operate a Bureau at 2 Dunraven Street, Park Lane, London, to give advice on all aspects of fine foods.

announcing
BRITISH HOUSEWARES FAIR
BRUSSELS
1963



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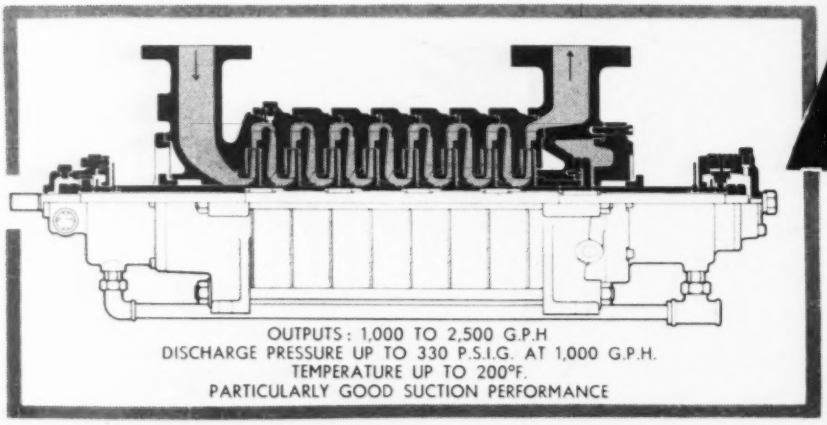

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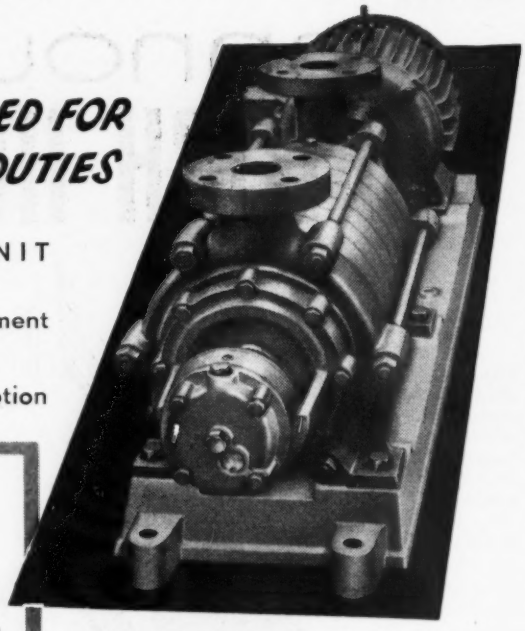

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British Cars at Copenhagen Motor Show

Austin exhibits on the stand of De Forenede Automobilfabrik – Austin distributors in Denmark.

A Special Report from the British Embassy, Copenhagen

NEARLY A THIRD of the 180 different models of cars shown at the 18th International Motor Show held at the Forum, Copenhagen, from March 2-11 were British. In all it was an impressive demonstration by the British motor industry reflecting a more aggressive attitude, coming as it did at a time when British passenger cars had begun to increase their share of the Danish market appreciably, after several years of steady decline. In January sales of British cars were more than double those of a year ago and dealers are in an optimistic mood.

The Forum, though the largest exhibition hall in Copenhagen, is small compared to Earls Court, but the lay-out of the exhibition was good, the stands being well spaced so that all models could be viewed without difficulty. The profusion of flowers enhanced the general effect.

Importers of British cars occupied the largest floor area, and even the stands of the Danish subsidiaries of Ford and General Motors seemed to devote more attention to their models from Britain than to their American and German products. The lay-outs of the Morris and Austin ranges of B.M.C. were more impressive than those of the main continental competitors. Rootes, too, showed a comprehensive range. British sports cars testified to the high technical skill of British manufacturers.

West German manufacturers had nearly as many models on show as the British, but some of their stands, particularly Volkswagen, seemed rather cramped. French, Swedish and Italian cars were also well represented. The Russians had the rugged Volga and Moskvitch on show looking rather out of place among the glittering Western European cars, but low in price. The Czechoslovakian Skodas seemed better finished, and have done quite well on the Danish market. The British motor industry undoubtedly made an impression with the wide range offered, from a sumptuous Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud II to the B.M.C. Minis. In price, too, British models compared well with their continental counterparts, though in some cases the styling is still regarded as too conservative.

The small British saloons attracted considerable attention and dealers expect good orders. The B.M.C. Minis which have been slow catching on in Denmark, lacking the glamour of some competitors, are now making increasing numbers of converts. Distributors report that they are beginning to break through, the public realizing how much more they offer in engine power and performance compared with other small cars like the Fiats and N.S.U. Prinz which have been out-selling them. In the next category, the Ford Anglia is very popular. The Triumph Herald was one of the successes of the Show. It has done well in the past few months and judging by the favourable comments it drew looks like offering competition to the Volkswagen and Renault. In the small to medium size range the new Vauxhall models attracted much attention, and may well take away some of the market held by the German products of General Motors. The Vauxhall 490 in particular was prominently displayed and a centre of attention. The Ford Consul 315 and Capri models were also much admired and equally may increase their sales at the expense of Ford's German factory products.

In the larger range, there are indications that Mercedes may be losing its grip on this section of the market, one reason being that people are becoming reluctant to buy a car widely used as a taxi. British models such as the Wolseley and Austin Westminster offering comparable performance at lower prices are doing quite well, though some of the American compacts, which are reasonably priced, offer strong competition.

Of the prestige cars, the Rolls-Royce, the Jaguar Mark X and E Type, and two Aston Martins were certainly the most outstanding. It was noteworthy that the Jaguar stand, the best decorated of all, was adjacent to Mercedes, inviting healthy comparison. Significantly the prices of the Mercedes model nearest in performance to the Mark X Jaguar was reduced by about 7½ per cent. after the show opened, but remains still considerably higher than the price of the former. Jaguar had the distinction of being the best selling car in Denmark in 1961 in the upper price bracket.

The spare parts and accessories section of the Exhibition was not particularly comprehensive, but a number of British manufacturers were well represented with special stands, including Lucas, Trico-Folberth and Molyslip. A number of other British products could be seen at other stands.

The Copenhagen Motor Show is a biennial event. This year again it attracted a record crowd of 217,000. There are today nearly half a million cars and taxis in Denmark, or about one to every ten inhabitants. Last year about 74,000 new cars were registered. With the present level of prosperity and spending the demand for cars should remain high, and importers of British cars face the coming year with considerable optimism.

H.R.H. Prince Knud of Denmark (right) inspecting the engine of an Aston Martin DB4 at the International Motor Show, Copenhagen. On his right is Mr. Ude-Hansen, Aston-Martin agent in Scandinavia.

British Pavilion at Izmir International Fair

ONE OF THE major attractions at the 31st Izmir International Fair, to be held from August 20 to September 20, will be the new permanent British Pavilion. With the aid of this new building the British Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to organize a larger display of British goods and products than ever before, but the final results depend upon the direct help and interest of individual British manufacturers. Some twenty-five countries will be displaying at Izmir this year. There will be nearly 9,000 sq. ft. of stand space in the Pavilion itself, and up to 7,000 sq. ft. of outdoor space will also be available for the display of heavy vehicles, earth-moving equipment, etc. Already the demand for space has been well above the average of recent years, but many more manufacturers can still be accommodated, and the Chamber is particularly anxious to increase the range of exhibits beyond the scope of the present Global Import Quota lists.

The value of British exports to Turkey has risen from £8m. in 1958 to over £24m. in 1961, the latter representing nearly 14 per cent. of Turkey's total import bill. Even so, Britain remains only the third most important supplier of Turkey's imports (after the United States of America and Western Germany), and there is still ample room for improvement in this record. Furthermore, sight must not be lost of the fact that when Turkey overcomes her present economic difficulties there will be a many-fold increase in the demand for a very wide range of equipment and products. Turkey will in 1963 embark upon her first five-year development programme; this will in itself immediately raise the demand for a great variety of goods and equipment.

The Izmir International Fair – which is attended by nearly two million people every year – is a unique opportunity for British manufacturers to keep Turkish buyers fully aware of the range, quality and competitiveness of their products; then they will not automatically turn to competitors in other countries merely because they have seen their products and not Britain's. Whilst the Fair at Izmir is general in character, it is to be remembered that at the recent E.C.E. Convention at Eastbourne it was agreed that this is one of the few events which should be considered as exceptions to the general rule that specialized fairs are the best medium for displaying British goods and products abroad.

The 1962 British Pavilion offers a new display window for British Industry, and manufacturers are urged to take advantage of it to show their new products and as a means of expanding their own – and thus Britain's – future exports to Turkey. For many exhibitors (those whose products are included in the eighth Global Import Quota list), an incidental to participation at Izmir is a special Fair Import Allocation, to allow exhibits to be sold at the close of the Fair.

Full details regarding the British Pavilion may be obtained from the Secretary, the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (inc.), P.O.B. 190 – Galata, Istanbul; a copy of the Pavilion Regulations may be seen at the Board of Trade.

Electrical Engineers (A.S.E.E.) Exhibition Opened by Minister of Aviation

THE ELEVENTH Electrical Engineers (A.S.E.E.) Exhibition was opened at Earls Court, London, by Mr. Peter Thornycroft, Minister of Aviation, and formerly President of the Board of Trade and Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday. Theme of this showing is 'Electricity in Aviation', and in keeping with it the Royal Air-force is staging a special feature showing the progress made in supplying electrical power in aircraft over the last 40 years. Housed on two floors, more than 400 exhibitors are featuring nearly 60,000 different items which will be seen by visitors from more than 70 overseas countries before the exhibition closes tomorrow (Saturday).

A special supplement dealing with the exhibition appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 9. A round-up of the show will appear in next week's issue.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. R. F. Mathieson, chairman of the Exhibition, said that this was to be the last all-British show. This was in accordance with the wishes of the Industry and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. In future the exhibition would be biennial, the next one taking place in 1964. Mr. Mathieson said that foreign exhibitors would be admitted and he hoped that this would be the beginning of a new exhibition which would grow into the International Electrical Engineers Exhibition – possibly when facilities for exhibitions in London were greater.

'London Week' for San Francisco

AS IN 1959, a London Week is to be held in San Francisco next November. This year's event will coincide with an international meeting of the English Speaking Union in the Week of November 12-17, and will be supported by the Board of Trade and also by the Western Hemisphere Exports Council and the British Travel Association.

Local organization is in the hands of a committee on which is represented the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the English Speaking Union and the British Consulate-General. Many prominent Californians including the Governor of the State and the Mayor of San Francisco have also agreed to serve as Honorary and Advisory members. Honorary Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Stanley Powell, former Vice-President of the California Packing Corporation.

Principal aims of the week are to stimulate Anglo-American trade and to interest manufacturers of British consumer goods in the California market, and the majority of leading retailers in and around San Francisco have already promised to co-operate by arranging special displays of British goods. Promotions already arranged include a 'Piccadilly Food Shop' featuring a wide variety of British foods and operated by the second largest chain of supermarkets in the United States; a 'Come to Britain' travel exhibition, and a dress show featuring leading British fashion houses.

There will be a luncheon honouring Sir Francis Drake who landed near San Francisco in 1579 on his voyage round the world. United States Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz will preside. A London bus will be there to add an authentic touch of colour. Other attractions will include prize competitions for window displays, for essays by high school students, and a special competition for the public in which the top prize will be an all-expenses paid trip to Britain for two.

Inquiries about 'London Week' should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Ian Hutchison, London Week Committee, Room 507, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, or to the British Consulate-General, 343 Sansome Street.

European Machine Tools Exhibition

AT A PRESS Conference held at the Institute of Directors, Belgrave Square, London, on March 14, Mr. Herbert Widdowson, a director of Herbert Widdowson and Sons, Ltd., launched IMTEX, an exhibition of machine tools to be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from June 14 to 23. Machine tools of Italian origin will predominate the show, and machines from the European Common Market countries will also be on display as will those from Switzerland and Scandinavia.

Business Economics and Statistics

General and detailed descriptions of the applications of the techniques to financial, forecasting and marketing problems are contained in 'Business Economics and Statistics' now published. Copies: Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London, W.1. Price 42s.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work	8 Apr. 1960
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	19 Jan. 1962
Board of Trade Departments	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers	in this issue
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

Overseas Trade Section

Spanish National Syndicates

IN SPAIN a system of national syndicates formed for each industry, and for agriculture, plays a large part in the economic life of the country. Each national syndicate concerns itself with all aspects of the manufacture of one product, or several allied products, until they reach the consumer. These functions overlap with those of relevant Ministries since they include advising the Government on such things as labour relations, and on regulations affecting the control and promotion of production.

The various syndicates are grouped centrally in a National Syndical Organization, which exerts a powerful and increasing influence over the economic development of the country. A mission from the Export Council for Europe which recently visited Spain has therefore made the suggestion that all firms wishing to do business in Spain would be well advised to make, and maintain, contact with the appropriate syndicate in the list given below, and to supply it with all trade literature, in Spanish.

It should not, of course, be assumed that any particular business will necessarily result specifically from supplying any particular item of trade literature to Syndicates, and it may be that exporters doing so will not always receive an acknowledgement of their covering letters. Nevertheless, the potential advantages in bringing British products to the notice of these organizations are substantial.

List of Addresses of Certain Spanish National Syndicates

Water, Gas & Electricity	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional de Agua, Gas y Electricidad, Paseo del Prado 18, Madrid, 14.
Food (for food processing equipment)	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional de Alimentacion, Paseo del Prado 18, Madrid, 14.
Sugar (for sugar mill equipment)	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional del Azucar, Paseo del Prado 18, Madrid, 14. or to:— Senor Jefe, Seccion Economica, Sindicato Nacional del Azucar, (at above address)
Fuel (for mining equipment, etc.)	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional del Combustible, Plaza de las Cortes 6, Madrid, 14. or (for coal) to:— Senor Presidente, Grupo Nacional de Hulla del Sindicato Nacional del Combustible, Metalurgica Duro-Felguera, La Felguera, Asturias. or (for anthracite) to:— Senor Presidente, Grupo Nacional de Antracita del Sindicato Nacional del Combustible, Alcala 45, Madrid, 14.
Building, Glass & Ceramics (e.g., wall and floor tiles, plumbing fixtures, etc.)	Senor Presidente, Sindicate Nacional de la Construccion, Vidrio y Ceramica, Paseo del Prado 18, Madrid, 14.
Livestock	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional de Ganaderia, Huertas 26, Madrid.
Hotels	Senor Jefe, Seccion Economica, Sindicato Nacional de Hosteleria, Duque de Medinaceli 2, Madrid.
Chemicals	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional de Industrias Quimicas, Paseo del Prado 18, Madrid, 14.
Wood & Cork (for woodworking machinery, etc.)	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional de la Madera y Corcho, Flora 1, Madrid.
Metal (for machinery, machine-tools, vehicles, etc.)	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional del Metal, Ferraz 44, Madrid.
Paper, Printing & Graphic Arts	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional del Papel, Prensa y Artes Graficas, Callao 4, Madrid.
Hides & Skins (for shoemaking, etc.)	Senor Jefe, Seccion Economica, Sindicato Nacional de la Piel, Jose Antonio 32, Madrid.
Textiles	Senor Jefe, Seccion Tecnica, Sindicato Nacional Textil, Jose Antonio 32, Madrid.
Transport & Communications (also for measuring & control electronic equipment, telecommunications, etc.)	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional de Transportes y Comunicaciones, Paseo del Prado 18, Madrid, 14.
Winemaking, Brewing & Soft Drinks (for bottling equipment, etc.)	Senor Presidente, Sindicato Nacional de la Vid, Jose Antonio 60, Madrid, 14.

All general inquiries concerning the National Syndicates should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2921), quoting reference C.R.E. 372/61. Inquiries concerning market information for specific products should be addressed to The Director, Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411.)

Central American Bank of Economic Integration

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK of Economic Integration, which has its headquarters in Tegucigalpa, was inaugurated in May 1961 and commenced operations on September 1, 1961. The present members are Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, but membership is open to any other Central American country which enters into a definite commitment to participate in the economic integration arrangements of the area. It has an initial authorized capital of U.S. $16 million (U.S. $4 million from each member), approximately half of which was contributed by August 10, 1961. In addition, provision has been made, subject, in some cases to negotiation, for U.S. $10 million in loans and grants to be made available from United States sources. Mexico offered a line of credit of U.S. $1 million and the Bank of America made a similar offer. The total resources of the Bank at September 1961 amounted to U.S. $21 million. Technical assistance is being provided by the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Central American Bank's main purpose is to strengthen and consolidate the Central American Common Market by assisting the financing of public and private projects related to the programme for Central American economic integration. In addition, the Bank provides technical assistance to prospective borrowers in the preparation and implementation of projects and serves also as an intermediary in obtaining credits from other financial institu-

(Continued on next page)

Central American Bank (*Continued*)

tions. The Bank has powers to grant or participate in medium- and long-term loans and to guarantee liabilities of public or private enterprises.

Its statutes are not specific on the question of tied loans or the principle of international tender, but its President has stated, in writing, that it will aim at ensuring that goods and services in the projects which it finances are open to international tender. Loans are granted direct to borrowers and amortization terms vary (two years or less are excluded). The minimum amount considered for a loan is U.S. $25,000 or its equivalent in the currencies of the member countries. There is no fixed maximum limit. Loans made in U.S. dollars bear 6¼ per cent. interest, those in local currencies 7¼ per cent., while loans in other foreign currencies bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.-7½ per cent. Repayment is made in the same currency or currencies as those loaned.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Sweden and the Soviet Union

A NEW trade agreement between Sweden and the Soviet Union for the years 1962 to 1964 was agreed in Moscow on February 2, 1962.

The list of goods for export from Sweden to the Soviet Union includes equipment for the cellulose and paper industry, complete slaughter-house plants, oil tankers and spare parts for ships, equipment for the food industry, rolling-mill products, pipes, paper and board and viscose pulp.

The list of goods for export from the Soviet Union to Sweden includes oil and oil products, coal and coke, chrome and manganese ores, pig iron, potash salt, apatite concentrates, canned crab and fish and oil cakes.

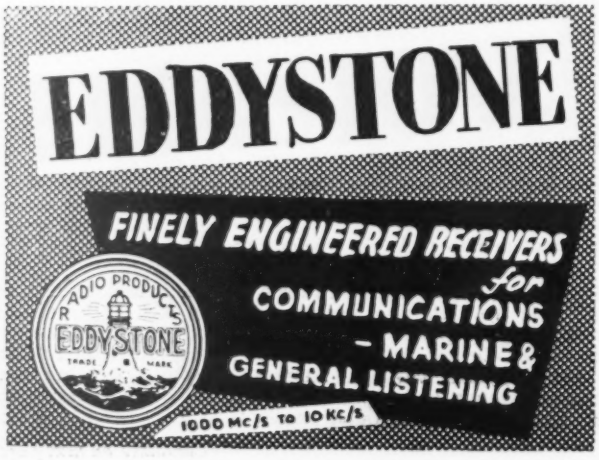
Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 340) quoting reference CRE.8248/55.

France and the Soviet Union

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of February 28, 1962, published a protocol, signed in Paris on February 21, 1962, relating to reciprocal trade between France and the U.S.S.R. during 1962.

This is an additional annual protocol provided for in the Agreement signed on November 14, 1958, which is valid until December 31, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 5, 1958, page 1188).

The full French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.



Panama and Colombia

H. M. EMBASSY in Panama City reports the passing of Law No. 12, of January 23, 1962, by which the Panamanian National Assembly approved the General Agreement on Economic Co-operation signed in Panama on April 2, 1960, by the President of Panama and the President of Colombia. The Agreement provides for joint consultation over economic policies, for assistance in technical matters and for the study of the possibility of granting preferential treatment of each other's goods.

A copy of the official English version of the Agreement may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 371.)

Comprehensive Trade Mission from Poland Visits United Kingdom

A SIXTEEN MAN trade mission from Poland arrived in London on March 15. Led by Mr. Antoni Adamowicz, President of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, the Mission is spending a fortnight in this country at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce who state that: 'This is not only the largest, but also the most comprehensive Trade Mission from Poland to this country.'

The visit follows the three Technical Trade Delegations representing Poland's shipping, metallurgical and engineering industries, which have been to this country during the past four months.

An extensive 'window shopping' programme has been prepared for the visitors, including a visit to British Railways' newly electrified suburban lines in North East London. This is likely to be of special interest to the Poles since they are now buying electric locomotives from British firms.

In addition to railway experts, the Mission includes representatives from Poland's industrial machinery, precision equipment, pharmaceutical, electrical, leather and foodstuffs industries.

Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Delegation sees President

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, received a delegation of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade on March 19 headed by Mr. Antony Charles Adamowicz, President of the Chamber, which is in Britain at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce. The expansion in Anglo-Polish trade in recent years and the importance of this trend continuing were discussed.

Canadian Electrical Appliances Trade Mission

A SURVEY OF the British market for Canadian electrical appliances will be made from March 24 to April 1 by an eight-man mission which will visit Glasgow, Manchester and London. The Canadian Electrical Appliances Trade Mission will study British merchandising methods and explore the possibilities of changes in the design of their appliances and equipment to comply with British standards of approval.

During the first nine months of 1961, sales of these items to Britain increased threefold over the total sales during the whole of 1960, indicating a possible fourfold increase for the entire year.

Textile Industry in Europe

'The Textile Industry in Europe', a statistical study published by O.E.C.D., comments on the progress in 1960 and 1961 and forecasts the consumption of textile fibres in 1965 and 1970 in the European countries of the O.E.C.D. Inquiries for copies should be addressed to O.E.C.D., Technical Information, 2 rue Andre-Pascal, Paris, 16c.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

AUSTRALIA

Hydro-Electric Generating Plant for Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania. June 12. E.S.B. 33150/61*

Control Room Equipment for The Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Closing date postponed to April 9. E.S.B. 3117/62.*

Pumps for Bundaberg City Council. April 10. E.S.B. 9047/62.

Engineer Constructor for State Electricity Commission of Queensland. (Further Information) Closing date postponed to June 20. E.S.B. 38574/61.

Diesel Electric Locomotive for South Australian Railways Commissioner. May 3. E.S.B. 9413/62.*

Telephone Equipment for Postmaster-General's Dept. May 10. E.S.B. 8397/62.*

Desalting Equipment for Public Works Dept., Western Australia. May 1. E.S.B. 9414/62.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

Transformers. April 9. E.S.B. 8395/62.
Switchgear. April 9. E.S.B. 8396/62.*

BOLIVIA

Weighing Machines for Argentine Bolivian Railways Commission. April 16. E.S.B. 8992/62.

Milling Machine. April 5. E.S.B. 8991/62.

BURMA

Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Reamers. April 2. E.S.B. 9055/62.*
Mirrors. April 2. E.S.B. 9056/62.*
Punches; Wrenches; Socket Sets. April 2. E.S.B. 9057/62.*
Wire Netting. April 2. E.S.B. 9058/62.*
Motor Cycles. April 5. E.S.B. 9016/62.*
Wire and Cable. April 5. E.S.B. 9014/62.*
Tyres and Tubes. April 5. E.S.B. 9013/62.*
Circuit Breaker; Watthour Meter. April 2. E.S.B. 9010/62.*
Electrical Equipment. April 2. E.S.B. 9009/62.*
Silicon. April 2. E.S.B. 9008/62.*
Ebonite Sheets. April 2. E.S.B. 9012/62.*
Batteries. April 2. E.S.B. 9071/62.*
Bicycles. April 5. E.S.B. 9015/62.*
Tinman's Tools. April 2. E.S.B. 9052/62.*
Micrometers. April 2. E.S.B. 9053/62.*
Fire Fighting Equipment. April 2. E.S.B. 9054/62.*

CEYLON

Mobile Saw Mills for the Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power. April 24. E.S.B. 9021/62.*

Crane for Colombo Port Commission. April 24. E.S.B. 7216/62.*

Dyestuffs for Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. April 4. E.S.B. 8342/62.*

Vehicles for Ministry of Health. May 29. E.S.B. 8346/62.*

CHILE

The National Health Service:

Printing Machinery and Accessories. April 6. Tender documents in Spanish available for loan. E.S.B. 9002/62.*
Chemicals. April 4. Tender documents in Spanish available for loan. E.S.B. 9001/62.*

CONGO REPUBLIC

Pharmaceuticals for Ministere de la Santé Publique Services. April 11. Tender documents (in French) available for loan. E.S.B. 9020/62.*

EGYPT

Steam Power Station for the Ministry of Public Works. July 4. E.S.B. 8939/62.*

Egyptian Railways:

Permanent Way Equipment. April 2. E.S.B. 8940/62.
Permanent Way Equipment. April 2. E.S.B. 8941/62.

FORMOSA

Control Boards for Shihmen Development Commission. April 4. E.S.B. 8380/62/D.L.F.*

Central Trust of China:

Electronic Instruments and Accessories. April 16. E.S.B. 8993/62/A.I.D.
Pumps. April 16. E.S.B. 8994/62/A.I.D.
Filter Tips. April 3. E.S.B. 8228/62.*
Capacitor Winding Machine, Foils and Wire. April 2. E.S.B. 8366/62.*
Power Station Plant. April 2. E.S.B. 8372/62.*

GREECE

Searchlights for Ministry of National Defence. April 21. E.S.B. 8394/62.*
Railway Track Cars for Hellenic State Railways. April 13. E.S.B. 8928/62.*

Agricultural Bank of Greece:

Sulphur. April 3. E.S.B. 8926/62.*
Cards for Punching Machines. April 12. E.S.B. 8927/62.*

Ministry of Trade:

Projectors; Transformers; Rectifying Elements. (Further Information) Closing date is April 7. E.S.B. 34613/61.
Cables. April 24. E.S.B. 8378/62.*
Telephone Cable. April 17. E.S.B. 8377/62.*

INDIA

Haulage Equipment for Uhl River Hydro-Electric Scheme. June 1. E.S.B. 8997/62.

Air Conditioning Plant for Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay. April 16. E.S.B. 9038/62.

Electric Furnaces for Kerala Government Ceramics. April 2. E.S.B. 9037/62.
Transformer Oil for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. April 9. E.S.B. 8386/62.
Diesel Power Sets for Government of Mysore. April 18. E.S.B. 9328/62.*
Tubular Po'es; Transformers; Air-Break Switches for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. April 25. E.S.B. 9329/62.*
Machine and Testing Instruments for Model Foundry for Joint Directors of Industries and Commerce. April 2. E.S.B. 8995/62.*
Sand Washing and Grading Plant; Lime and Dolomite Kilns for Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Closing date postponed to April 7. E.S.B. 3859/62.
Switchgear for Indian Institute of Technology, Powai. April 2. E.S.B. 8385/62.*
Sub-Station Equipment for Madras State Electricity Board. May 7. E.S.B. 9036/62.

Madras Port Trust:

Clocks. April 26. E.S.B. 8996/62.*
Swing Bridge. (Further Information) Closing date postponed to April 17. E.S.B. 36953/61.

Assam State Electricity Board:

Sub-Station Equipment. (Further Information) Closing date postponed to April 16. E.S.B. 3862/52.
Electrical Equipment. Closing date postponed to April 2. E.S.B. 2933/62.

Government Printing Department:

Printers' Machinery. April 16. E.S.B. 9024/62.*
Printing Machinery. April 16. E.S.B. 9099/62.
Construction of a Bridge for Public Works Department, Patna. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 6302/62.*

Hindustan Shipyard Limited:

Switch Board. April 10. E.S.B. 8998/62.
Anchors and Chains. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8292/62.*

The Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration, India:

Power Transformers. April 12. E.S.B. 8923/62.
Switchgear. April 12. E.S.B. 8924/62.
Distribution Transformers. April 12. E.S.B. 8925/62.

Punjab State Electricity Board:

Sub-Station Equipment. May 16. E.S.B. 8999/62.
Sub-Station Equipment. May 12. E.S.B. 9000/62

Hindustan Steel Ltd.:

Centralized Lubrication System. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 7474/62.*
Rolls for Rolling Mill. April 30. E.S.B. 9326/62.
Locomotives. May 8. E.S.B. 9327/62.

Hindustan Aircraft Limited:

Miscellaneous Equipment. April 17. E.S.B. 8296/62.
Carbide Tips. April 24. E.S.B. 8297/62.
Carbide Tips. April 24. E.S.B. 8298/62.

Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.:

Compressed Air Plant. April 15. E.S.B. 8388/62.*
Refrigeration Plant. April 15. E.S.B. 8389/62.*
Water-Cooling Towers. April 15. E.S.B. 8390/62.*
Steam Generating Station. April 15. E.S.B. 8387/62.*

IRAN

Pipes and Fittings for the Tehran Water Board. April 22. E.S.B. 8360/62.

Imperial Iranian Army:

Cathodes. April 21. E.S.B. 8271/62.
Zinc. May 19. E.S.B. 8272/62.*
Saws. May 26. E.S.B. 8273/62.*
Zinc Sheets. May 1. E.S.B. 8274/62.*

IRAQ

Fuel Tanks for Ministry of Municipalities. April 7. E.S.B. 8323/62.
Travelling Cinema Vehicle for Ministry of Guidance. May 27. E.S.B. 8329/62.

Ministry of Finance:

X-Ray Units. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8321/62.*
Post Letter Boxes. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 6643/62.*

Ministry of Defence:

Stationery. April 30. E.S.B. 8327/62.
Trailer and Loader. April 30. E.S.B. 8328/62.
Flour Mills. April 25. E.S.B. 8340/62.

Ministry of Health:

Refrigerators. April 15. E.S.B. 8331/62.
Ceiling Fans. April 8. E.S.B. 8332/62.*
Drums. April 15. E.S.B. 8333/62.
Air Coolers. April 15. E.S.B. 8320/62.
X-Ray Units. April 22. E.S.B. 8321/62.
Operating Tables. April 8. E.S.B. 8322/62.*
X-Ray Film Processing Equipment. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 6642/62.*

(*Continued on page* 621)

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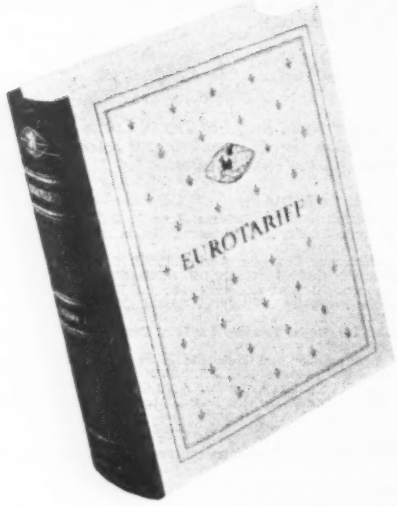

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

JORDAN

Gas Containers for Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 8938/62.*

KOREA

Film Projectors for Office of Supply. April 13. E.S.B. 9343/62/A.I.D.

KUWAIT

Seating for Assembly Hall for Ministry of Public Works. April 8. E.S.B. 9302/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Power Transformers for New Zealand Electricity Department. May 8. E.S.B. 9039/62.*

PAKISTAN

Pumping Plant for Karachi Port Trust. June 12. E.S.B. 8983/62.

Pakistan Western Railway:

Element Tubes for Locomotives. April 10. E.S.B. 8973/62.
Hardboard. April 3. E.S.B. 8972/62.
Brake Blocks for Rolling Stocks. April 10. E.S.B. 8974/62.

East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority:

Pontoons and Gangways. June 1. E.S.B. 8986/62.
Construction Project. June 1. E.S.B. 8987/62.
Construction Project. June 1. E.S.B. 8988/62.

Directorate of Supply, Dacca:

Utility Vehicles. April 7. E.S.B. 8933/62.*
Passenger Vehicles. April 7. E.S.B. 8932/62.*
Electricians Hand Tools; Scientific Apparatus and Equipment. April 9. E.S.B. 8934/62.*

Water and Power Development Authority:

Electrical Meters. April 6. E.S.B. 8921/62.*
Electrical Meters. April 6. E.S.B. 8920/62.*
Adhesive Tape. April 10. E.S.B. 8919/62.*
Rubber Boots. April 12. E.S.B. 8916/62.*
Cable. April 7. E.S.B. 8922/62.*
Insulating Tape. April 10. E.S.B. 8917/62.*
Tape. April 10. E.S.B. 8918/62.*
Porcelain Pin Insulators. April 12. E.S.B. 8990/62.*
Carbon Tetrachloride. April 9. E.S.B. 8977/62.*
Porcelain Pin Insulators. April 12. E.S.B. 8976/62.*
Transformers. April 14. E.S.B. 8975/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Camera municipal:

Miscellaneous Items. April 6. E.S.B. 9095/62.
Vehicles. April 13. E.S.B. 9096/62.

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Federal Tender Board:

Typewriters. April 6. E.S.B. 9040/62.*
Antibiotics and Antibiotic Preparations. April 6. E.S.B. 9041/62.*
Sulphanilamide. April 6. E.S.B. 9042/62.*
Laundry Bags. April 6. E.S.B. 9043/62.*

SINGAPORE

Singapore City Council Electricity Dept.:

Accessories for Overhead Transmission Lines. April 3. E.S.B. 9335/62.
Copper Busbars; P.V.C. Cables. April 10. E.S.B. 9342/62.

SOUTH AFRICA

Gauge Glasses for the South African Railways. April 11. E.S.B. 9060/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:

Brushes. April 4. E.S.B. 8285/62.*
Needles; Tape. April 5. E.S.B. 8286/62.*

The State Tender Board:

Lathes. April 5. E.S.B. 9303/62.*
Drilling Machines, Pedestal Grinders. April 5. E.S.B. 9304/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Plaster of Paris for Central Purchasing Authority. April 4. E.S.B. 8351/62.*

SUDAN

Wall Boarding for Ministry of Works. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8278/62.*

Road Making and Maintenance Plant for Khartoum Municipal Council. (Further Information) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 8277/62.*
Transformers and Control Panels for Central Electricity and Water Administration. (Further Information) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7422/62.*

Department of Posts and Telegraphs:

Transmitters and Receivers. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8281/62.*
Rhombics and Tubular Masts. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8282/62.*
H. F. Radio Control Equipment. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8283/62.*
Electronic Equipment. (Further Information) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8284/62.*
Automatic Telephones (Table). May 1. E.S.B. 8931/62.*

Sudan Railways:

Bogie Wagon Underframes. (Further Information) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7403/62.*
Axle Turning Lathe. (Further Information) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7425/62.*
Water Meter Testing Apparatus. April 26. E.S.B. 8979/62.*
Railway Coach Underframes. Closing date altered to April 25. Drawings now available. E.S.B. 7404/62.*

SYRIA

Construction of International Airport for the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. A copy of the General Conditions is now available. E.S.B. 10941/61.*

TANGANYIKA

Road Traffic Light Signals for the City Council of Dar-es-Salaam. April 6. E.S.B. 9064/62.*

The Superintendent of Stores:

Galvanized Sheets. April 6. E.S.B. 8929/62.*
Pickaxes. April 6. E.S.B. 8930/62.*

THAILAND

Fuses and Associated Equipment for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. (Further Information) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7957/62/D.L.F.*
Radio Telephone Equipment for The Government Savings Bank. May 1. E.S.B. 8948/62.
Thinners (Paint) for The Directorate of Air Engineering. April 2. E.S.B. 8956/62.
Telephone Exchange Equipment for Telephone Organization of Thailand. April 10. E.S.B. 8944/62.

State Railways of Thailand:

Drilling Machines. April 9. E.S.B. 8942/62.
Telephones. April 10. E.S.B. 8943/62.
Spring Buckles. April 11. E.S.B. 8964/62.
Steel Wire. April 12. E.S.B. 8965/62.
Wool. April 9. E.S.B. 8953/62.
Electrodes. April 12. E.S.B. 8958/62.
Insulator Cups. April 11. E.S.B. 8959/62.
Grinding Wheels. April 10. E.S.B. 8963/62.

TURKEY

Cold Storage Plant (Private Tender) for Mr. Ali Riza Kuzucan. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 9477/62/D.L.F.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Structural Steel for Bonneville Power Administration. (Further Information) Closing date postponed to May 2. E.S.B. 27309/61.

Bureau of Reclamation:

Electrical Control Equipment. April 10. E.S.B. 9092/62.*
Autotransformer. April 19. E.S.B. 9093/62.*

U.S. Corps of Engineers:

Generator. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7418/62.*
Transformers. April 19. E.S.B. 9098/62.*

URUGUAY

Generating Sets for the Ministerio de Instruccion Publica. May 8. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 8384/62.*

The Ministry of Public Health:

Dental X-Ray Equipment. April 10. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 8382/62.*
X-Ray Films. April 10. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 8383/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Argentina
Inquiry for bauxite; electrolytic copper; mining equipment; plant for treatment of kaolin. (E.S.B. 30847/61.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for doors for marine purposes. (E.S.B. 7613/62.)
Agency inquiry for equipment for the oil and gas industries – further information. (E.S.B. 4726/62.)
Agency inquiry for power station equipment; convertors; etc. – further information. (E.S.B. 2822/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical and electronic equipment; industrial instruments; materials for manufacture of electrical equipment; pumps; copying and embossing machines. (E.S.B. 8468/62.)

Bahrain
Inquiry for office equipment. (E.S.B. 8652/62.)

Belgium and Luxembourg
Market report on cycles and motor cycles. (E.S.B. 4893/62.)

Brazil
Inquiry for wheat handling equipment. (E.S.B. 6865/62.)

Burma
Agency inquiry for electrical goods; textiles; machinery; hardware; vehicle parts and accessories. (E.S.B. 4183/62.)
Water development programme. (E.S.B. 6477/62.)
Economic report for February 1962. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 9564/62.)

China
Economic report for February 1962. (C.R.E. 492/62.)

Colombia
Market report on pharmaceutical products. (E.S.B. 875/62.)

Congo Republic (Leopoldville) (including Katanga)
Economic report for January and February 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

East Africa (Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Kenya and Uganda)
Economic report, October-December 1961. (C.R.E. 3732/G.)

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Finland
Agency inquiry for piece goods. (E.S.B. 9205/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 8718/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment; vehicle accessories and servicing equipment; ironmongery; shipbuilding equipment; nautical instruments. (E.S.B. 8813/62.)
Economic report, January 1962. (C.R.E. 1100/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for valves. (E.S.B. 8576/62.)
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 9421/62.)
Agency inquiry for suspenders. (E.S.B. 8539/62.)
Agency inquiry for frozen foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 8036/62.)
Inquiry for department store goods; garden furniture; electrical and radio goods; builders and household hardware; china and pottery; sports goods; clothing. (E.S.B. 8659/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 8805/62.)
Agency inquiry for flourescent tubes; light bulbs. (E.S.B. 9542/62.)
Agency inquiry for requisites for technical and chemical industries. (E.S.B. 8826/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics; machinery for making plastics; packaging machinery; textiles; wallpaper. (E.S.B. 8821/62.)
Market report on prepared foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 3701/62.)
Economic report, February 26-March 4, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Economic report for March 5-11. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Collaboration – worsted piece goods. (E.S.B. 6833/62.)

Greece
Inquiry for hotel equipment. (E.S.B. 8722/62.)
Visitors to Athens in May 1962. (C.R.E. 9801/60.)

Hong Kong
Agency inquiry for anchor chains. (E.S.B. 8690/62.)
Inquiry for furnace; machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 9529/62.)
Inquiry for electrical pumping sets. (E.S.B. 8474/62.)

Iran
Economic report, January 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G2.)

Iraq
Agency inquiry for diagnostic sets; surgical dressings; whisky. (E.S.B. 8741/62.)
Inquiry for glass applicators. (E.S.B. 8742/62.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for cutting and packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 8790/62.)
Agency inquiry for raw wool and cotton; pig iron. (E.S.B. 8808/62.)
Economic report for February 1962. (C.R.E. 3000/G3.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for air conditioners. (E.S.B. 8541/62.)
Agency inquiry for carpets; moquette. (E.S.B. 8648/62.)
Agency inquiry for abrasives; machine tools; measuring instruments. (E.S.B. 8544/62.)
Agency inquiry for steel – further information. (E.S.B. 1932/62.)
Inquiry for rotary printing press. (E.S.B. 8462/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 5625/G.)

Japan
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 2403/61.)

Kuwait
Inquiry for household and kitchen goods; meat. (E.S.B. 8806/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for agricultural tractors. (E.S.B. 7369/62.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for cotton and nylon trimmings. (E.S.B. 9534/62.)
Agency inquiry for instrumentation; automation; electric power engineering. (E.S.B. 8501/62.)

Nigeria
Inquiry for galvanized buckets. (E.S.B. 8676/62.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for industrial units. (E.S.B. 7475/61.)
Market report on insecticides, pesticides and fungicides. (E.S.B. 24296/61.)
Economic report, October-December 1961. (C.R.E. 1315/60.)

Panama/U.S.A.
Technical and Economic Co-operation. (C.R.E. 4585/G.)

Paraguay
Inquiry for plant for making plywood. (E.S.B. 7032/62.)

Philippines
Inquiry for filling and closing machinery. (E.S.B. 8641/62.)

Portugal
Inquiry for fruit canning equipment; salt refining plant. (E.S.B. 9164/62.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for dresses; lingerie. (E.S.B. 8642/62.)

Senegal
Inquiry for omnibuses. (E.S.B. 8735/62.)

South Africa
Inquiry for jewellery; fancy goods; haberdashery. (E.S.B. 8188/62.)
Equipment for atomic reactor project (corrigendum). (E.S.B. 5487/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 1564/62.)

South Vietnam
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 3991/60.)

Spain
National Syndicates. (C.R.E. 372/61.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for iron and steel tubes; wire; sisal ropes. (E.S.B. 8527/62.)
Agency inquiry for office equipment and supplies. (E.S.B. 9107/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing; woollen and worsted piece goods. (E.S.B. 8829/62.)
Inquiry for chemicals; graphite electrodes. (E.S.B. 8729/62.)

Sweden/U.S.S.R.
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 8248/55.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for radio components and accessories. (E.S.B. 9572/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Switzerland/Tunisia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1076/57.)

Tanganyika
Agency inquiry for piece goods; cotton shirts. (E.S.B. 8897/62.)

Thailand
Economic report for February 1962. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)

Trinidad
Market report on footwear. (E.S.B. 4504/62.)

Tunisia/Bulgaria
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9547/57.)

Turkey
Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 4951/62.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Economic report, January 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for high fidelity equipment; electronic equipment. (E.S.B. 8557/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; confectionery. (E.S.B. 8622/62.)
Inquiry for record player turntables; precision tools for electronic industry. (E.S.B. 5607/62.)
Inquiry for compressors. (E.S.B. 30946/61.)
Inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 8559/62.)
Inquiry for sewing accessories – further information. (E.S.B. 6577/62.)
Inquiry for department store goods; hardware; display equipment; food packaging equipment. (E.S.B. 9432/62.)
Manufacture under licence in Britain – fasteners for industry. (E.S.B. 9454/62.)

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries

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THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

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While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

NEW ZEALAND

1962-63 Import Licensing Schedule (I)

THE NEW ZEALAND Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962–63 licensing period was released on March 12, 1962, and will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* in three parts, the first of which appears below. The Schedule has been framed to accord with the nomenclature used in the new Customs Tariff that comes into force on July 1, 1962.

Introductory Notes

1. THE FOLLOWING provision is made for imports into New Zealand during the 1962–63 import licensing period. Licences will be available for the entry of goods imported between July 1, 1962, and June 30, 1963.

2. In respect of items shown in the Schedule hereunder, allocations (if any) will be determined on the basis indicated in the final column.

Items marked 'E' . .	Goods which are exempt and may be imported from any source without the requirement of an import licence.
Items marked 'A' . .	Licences may be granted to normal and regular importers initially to the extent of 75 per cent. of the *value of licences** granted for imports of similar goods from all sources during the 1960 licensing period. Further licences will be granted to meet actual requirements above that allocation on evidence of full commitment of the initial licence and the need for additional licence in the light of actual sales performance or usage in manufacture.
Items marked with a percentage of 1961 licences	Licences will be granted for the indicated percentage of the *value of licences** granted for imports of similar goods from all sources during the 1961 licensing period *as at July 31, 1961.*
Items marked with a percentage of licences (except 1961) . . .	Licences will be granted for the indicated percentage of the *value of licences** granted for imports of similar goods from all sources during the licensing period specified. *(See special note above for 1961 period licences.)*
Items marked with a percentage of imports under licences	Licences will be granted for the indicated percentage of actual imports of similar goods from all sources made under *licences** granted for the licensing period specified.
Items marked 'C' . .	Goods for which applications for licences will be considered individually.
Items marked 'D' . .	No allocation is provided and licences will not be granted unless the circumstances are most exceptional.
Items marked 'M' . .	Separate licences will be granted for *other than scheduled countries* and for *scheduled countries.*

* *Not including licences granted in special circumstances (e.g., replacement of licences for an earlier period, no-remittance licence, token licences, special orders, etc.).*

3. *Scheduled Countries* – Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

4. The token licence scheme is withdrawn and any licences previously issued in terms of that scheme will not be included for purposes of assessing the value of licences to be issued under the 1962–63 Licensing Schedule.

5. *Abbreviations* – The prefix 'Ex' to a tariff item indicates that only the portion of the item specially mentioned is subject to the allocation shown. Where the abbreviation 'etc.' has been used it is to be understood that all the goods included in the tariff item, except where otherwise indicated, are subject to the allocation shown.

6. *Definition of Items* – The brief description of goods shown against each licence item code is for purposes of general identification only and as a guide to importers. The actual goods that may be imported under a particular licence item code are determined by the Customs Tariff of New Zealand 1962 as it applies in respect of the individual tariff items specified against each licence item code. The onus is on the importer to ensure that the goods which he proposes to import are in fact correctly classified in terms of the Customs Tariff of New Zealand 1962 under the licence item code for which the import licence is held.

7. *Form of Application* – All applications for licences should be made in the prescribed form.

8. *Licence Item Code* – The 1962–63 Schedule includes a licence item code to identify individual items in the Schedule. This code should be quoted on applications, and where this is done the description of the goods set out on the application may be suitably abreviated. Licences when issued will also show the item code and importers must ensure that goods to be imported in terms of the licence so issued are in fact admissible under the particular licence item indicated before placing orders overseas (see paragraph 6 above). It will be of great assistance if the licence item code is also quoted in correspondence relating to applications or licences. For industry groups (see paragraph 10) the group item code should be quoted (e.g., 'G.7').

9. *Certificate of Past Imports* – Where it is necessary for the purpose of determining an applicant's licence entitlement to submit details of actual imports during a specified period, the information must be submitted in the form of a certificate supporting the application concerned and signed by the applicant as a true and correct record of imports entered by him in his own name during the period.

(Continued on next page)

New Zealand (*Continued*)

10. *Industry Groups* – (a) With the object of allowing interested licenceholders greater flexibility in the utilisation of their total available licence value the 1962–63 Licensing Schedule continues the provision for 'Industry Groups' introduced in the 1960 Licensing Schedule (see pages 72–75).

(b) Industry Group Licences for the 1962–63 period will be confined to those licenceholders who hold 1961 period licences for corresponding groups in the 1961 Licensing Schedule.

(c) Two new industry groups have been introduced, G.17 and G.18, relating to educational apparatus and spare parts for motor vehicles respectively. Admission to these groups will be confined to licenceholders holding licence entitlement under item codes 416–1 and 389–5 of the 1961 Licensing Schedule.

(d) Goods which may be imported under respective Industry Group Licences in the 1962–63 Licensing Schedule are restricted to goods of a class and kind admissible under the corresponding Industry Group in the 1961 Licensing Schedule.

11. *Miscellaneous* – (a) In cases where application is made for licences for amounts in excess of the basic allocation (if any) as provided under the Schedule or for licences for goods included in items designated 'C' which are considered individually, the applicant must furnish supporting evidence to establish that the goods are actually required by him for the purpose of his business during the period mentioned.

(b) It is most important that adequate information be supplied. Failure to supply in the first instance will probably delay consideration of the application. Although such applications should be lodged under the particular description of the licence item code concerned the supporting statement must relate to the specific class or classes of goods which it is desired to import. In all cases the applicant must supply with his application full information as to the quantity (if practicable) and value of each specific class of goods which he desires to import.

(c) In previous schedules items affecting the requirements of domestic industry have been marked with the symbol†. This practice is not followed in the present schedule. The Industries and Commerce Department will however remain responsible for the individual consideration, where this is necessary, of applications for licences to import items involving raw materials and equipment for industry and for goods of the same kind as goods manufactured in New Zealand in substantial quantity. All applications should however be lodged with the Collector of Customs in the usual way.

12. *Importation Without Licence* – It is important that a licence should be obtained before importation of goods is arranged. Goods imported without licence, where such is required, are subject to forfeiture, and the importer renders himself liable to the penalties provided under the law.

13. *Goods Ordered Under Expired Licences* – Importers should take steps to ensure that provision is reserved under current licences for entry of goods which were ordered under licences for earlier periods and which have not yet arrived. If this course is not taken and the goods arrive they will be treated as an importation without licence.

SPECIAL NOTES

Relation of 1962–63 Schedule Item Codes to those for Previous Periods

14. The 1962–63 Licensing Schedule is the first Licensing Schedule prepared having regard to the form of the Customs Tariff of New Zealand 1962. Because of the many classification changes involved, no full and exact relationship between all the licence item codes appearing in this Schedule can be made to those of earlier licensing schedules. To assist importers, the Department is preparing a 'key' relating to item codes previously used in the 1961 Licensing Schedule to those items in the present Schedule where some major relationship exists. This key will be available in the near future, and provided importers use that document with regard to the specific goods which they imported in the past, it should assist materially in a smooth changeover to the new form of the 1962–63 Schedule.

Importers are particularly requested not to anticipate that the allocation shown against any item code in the 1962–63 Schedule automatically applies to particular goods which they normally import until they have studied the 'key'. In instances where previous item codes have been widely split among a range of items in the New Tariff it has been necessary for budgetary purposes to allocate the funds involved to specific items only. These are shown in the 'key' and a transfer procedure will apply in cases where the licenceholder can establish 'base year' imports in other related items for which an import allocation is provided.

Lodgement of Basic Applications

15. All applications for 'basic' licences must be lodged with Collectors of Customs **not later than June 30, 1962.**

SCHEDULE

SECTION 0 – FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS

LIVE ANIMALS

DIVISION 00

TARIFF GROUP 001

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
00.01	001.100.0 to 001.900.0 031.100.1 031.300.1 941.000.0	Live animals of Tariff Group 001 and Section 9; live fish; live crustacea and molluscs	C

MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS

DIVISION 01

TARIFF GROUP 011-013

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
01.01	011.100.0 to 011.890.0 012.103.1 to 012.900.0 013.300.0 to 013.800.0	Meat, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted, or smoked; meat in airtight containers, n.e.i., and meat preparations, whether or not in airtight containers . . .	D

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS

DIVISION 02

TARIFF GROUPS 022-025

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
02.01	023.000.0 024.000.1	Butter, Cheddar cheese	E
02.02	022.100.0 to 022.300.0 024.000.9 025.100.0 to 025.900.2	Milk and cream; cheese (other than Cheddar cheese) and curd; birds' eggs	D

FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS

DIVISION 03

TARIFF GROUPS 031 AND 032

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
		Fish, fresh (excluding live fish) or simply preserved fish, in airtight containers, n.e.i., and fish preparations whether or not in airtight containers:	
03.01	031.100.2 to 031.200.3 031.300.2 to 031.300.5	Fish, fresh (excluding live fish) or simply preserved	D
03.02	032.010.1 to 032.020.9	Fish in airtight containers, n.e.i., and fish preparations, whether or not in airtight containers	33⅓% 1960 licences

CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS

DIVISION 04

TARIFF GROUP 041

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
04.01	041.000.1 041.000.2	Wheat and meslin, unmilled . . .	D

TARIFF GROUP 042

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
04.02	Ex 042.100.0 to Ex 042.200.9	Rice in retail packages . . .	D
04.03	Ex 042.100.0 to Ex 042.200.9	Rice in other than retail packages .	75% 1960 licences

TARIFF GROUPS 043 AND 044

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
04.04	043.000.1 to 043.000.9 044.000.0	Barley and maize, unmilled . . .	D

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the Customs Tariff of New Zealand.

New Zealand (*Continued*)

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
DIVISION 04 *continued*		TARIFF GROUP 045	
04.05	045.100.0 045.200.0 045.900.0	Cereals, unmilled (other than wheat, rice, barley, maize, canary seed, millet and sorghum)	C
04.06	045.300.0	Canary seed, millet, sorghum, unmilled	A
		TARIFF GROUPS 046-048	
04.07	047.010.2	Barley flour	100% 1960 licences
04.08	047.010.4	Rice flour other than packed for retail sale	100% 1960 licences
04.09	048.200.0	Malt, including ground malt and malt flour	50% 1960 licences
04.10	048.410.2 048.830.1	Passover bread; communion wafers	A
04.11	048.820.0	Preparations of flour, starch, or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa	66⅔% 1960 licences
04.12	048.830.9	Sealing wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, edible rice paper, and similar products	75% 1960 licences
04.13	Ex 048.420.1	Biscuits, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion, viz.: diabetic and slimming type biscuits as approved	33⅓% 1960 licences
04.14	046.010.1 to 046.020.0 047.010.1 047.010.3 047.010.9 to 047.020.9 048.110.1 to 048.120.0 048.300.1 to 048.410.1 048.410.9 Ex 048.420.1 048.420.9 048.810.0	Other cereals and cereal preparations of Tariff Groups 046-048	D
DIVISION 05		FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	
		TARIFF GROUPS 051 AND 052	
		Fruits, fresh (including chilled); nuts (not including oil nuts other than ground nuts), fresh or dried; dried fruits, including artificially dehydrated, viz.:	
		Whole fruit:	
05.01	051.100.3 051.100.9 051.200.4 051.950.3	Oranges, mandarines, tangerines, pineapples Grapefruit	C
05.02	051.300.0	Bananas and plantains, fresh	C
		Berries, fresh:	
05.03	051.940.1 Ex 051.940.4	Raspberries and raspberry pulp	D
05.04	052.010.1 to 052.090.2 052.090.4 052.090.9	Fruits, dried including artificially dehydrated, except citrus and apples	75% 1960 licences
		Edible nuts, fresh or dried (except nuts, other than ground-nuts, used chiefly for the extraction of oil):	
05.05	Ex 051.710.1 to Ex 051.720.9 Ex 221.100.1 Ex 221.100.2	In retail packages	D
05.06	Ex 051.710.1 to Ex 051.720.9 Ex 221.100.1 Ex 221.100.2	In other than retail packages (excluding pastes, meals, and similar preparations, etc., of Tariff Items 051.710.2 and 051.720.1)	75% 1960 licences
05.07	051.100.1 051.200.1 051.200.3 051.200.9 051.400.1 to 051.500.2 051.910.0 to 051.930.9 051.940.2 to 051.940.3 Ex 051.940.4 051.940.9 to 051.950.2 051.950.9 to 051.990.9 052.090.3	All other fruits, fresh or dried, of Tariff Groups 051 and 052 (excluding pastes, meals, and similar preparations, etc., of Tariff Items 051.710.2 and 051.720.1)	D
		FRUITS, PRESERVED, AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS: TARIFF GROUP 053	
		Fruit and vegetable juices (including tomato juice having a dry weight content of less than 7%), in bulk containers, viz.:	
05.08	053.501.1 053.501.3 Ex 053.501.6 053.501.7 053.501.8 Ex 053.501.9 053.502.1 053.502.2 Ex 053.502.9	Tomato, citrus, pineapple, apple	D
05.09	Ex 053.501.5 Ex 053.501.6 Ex 053.501.9 Ex 053.502.9	Other	66⅔% 1960 licences
		Fruit and vegetable juices (including tomato juice having a dry weight content of less than 7%), in other containers, viz.:	
05.10	053.501.2 053.501.4 Ex 053.505.1 053.505.2 053.505.3 Ex 053.505.9 053.506.4 053.506.5 Ex 053.506.9	Tomato, citrus, pineapple, apple	D
05.11	Ex 053.501.5 Ex 053.505.1 Ex 053.505.9 Ex 053.506.9	Other	33⅓% 1961 licences
		Fruit preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar:	
		Pulped, crushed, etc., or whole fruit, viz.:	
05.12	053.610.2 053.610.5	Raspberries	C
05.13	053.900.3	Almonds, groundnuts, and other nuts, roasted	D
		Fruit, stems, roots, and other parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved:	
05.14	053.900.4	Pineapples	50% 1960 licences
05.15	053.900.5 053.900.9 053.901.1 053.901.3 053.901.4	Fruit slad, apricots, peaches, pears, raspberries	D
05.16	053.900.6 to 053.900.8 053.901.2	Prunes, bananas, cashews, oranges, guavas, tangerines, mandarines	25% 1960 licences
05.17	053.200.1 to 053.300.2 053.610.1 053.610.3 053.610.4 053.611.1 to 053.640.0 053.900.1 053.900.2 053.909.9	Other fruits, stems, roots, etc., preserved and fruit preparations	D
		TARIFF GROUPS 054 AND 055	
		Vegetables and roots and tubers, fresh, frozen, in temporary preservative, or dry, not including artificially dried or dehydrated; preserved vegetables and vegetable preparations:	
05.18	054.200.3 054.201.1	Peas and beans for sowing	C
05.19	055.100.1	Vegetables, artificially dried or dehydrated, viz.: herbs, including mixtures	100% 1960 licences same goods.
05.20	054.500.3 054.840.0	Onions; hop cones	D
05.21	055.410.0 055.420.1 055.420.9	Flour of peas, beans, etc., and other leguminous vegetables of item 054.209.9; flour of fruits falling within Tariff Group 051; potato flour	C
05.22	055.430.1 054.202.1 055.450.1 to 055.450.9	Lentils; arrowroot; sago and tapioca; sago and tapioca substitutes obtained from potato and other starches	75% 1960 licences
05.23	054.500.1 Ex 055.510.0 055.521.1	Olives, capers	33⅓% 1960 licences
05.24	054.100.0 054.200.1 054.200.2 054.200.9 054.201.9 054.209.9 054.400.0 054.500.9 to 054.830.0 054.850.0 054.890.0 055.100.9 055.430.2 055.440.0 Ex 055.510.0 055.520.1 to 055.520.9 055.521.9	Other vegetables, roots, tubers, etc., of Tariff Groups 054 and 055	D

(*Continued on next page*)

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the Customs Tariff of New Zealand.

New Zealand *(Continued)*

Sugar, Sugar Confectionery and Other Sugar Preparations

Division 06

Tariff Groups 061 and 062

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
06.01	061.100.2	Beet or cane sugar, solid, not refined, excluding 22 colour or over (Dutch standard)	E
06.02	061.500.2 061.500.9	Molasses	75% 1960 licences
06.03	061.900.1 061.900.2	Glucose	80% 1960 licences
06.04	061.900.3	Caramel	C
06.05	061.100.1 061.200.1 061.200.2 061.500.1 061.600.0 061.900.4 to 061.900.9 062.010.1 to 062.020.9	Other sugar, sugar confectionery and sugar preparations of Division 06	D

Coffee: Tariff Group 071

07.01	071.100.1	Raw coffee	75% 1960 licences
07.02	071.100.2 071.100.3 071.300.0	Roasted coffee; coffee substitutes, containing coffee; extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee; preparations with a basis of extract, essence, or concentrate of coffee	D

Cocoa, Chocolate and Chocolate Preparations: Tariff Groups 072 and 073

07.03	072.100.1 072.320.0	Raw cocoa beans; cocoa butter (fat or oil)	75% 1960 licences
07.04	072.100.2 072.200.0 072.310.0 073.000.0	Other cocoa preparations of Tariff Groups 072 and 073	D

Tea and Mate: Tariff Group 074

07.05	074.100.1	Tea in packages of 5 lb. net weight or over	A
07.06	074.100.2 074.200.0	Tea in packages of less than 5 lb. net weight; mate	D

Spices: Tariff Group 075

		Unground:	
07.07	Ex 075.100.1 Ex 075.100.4 Ex 075.100.6 Ex 075.210.0 Ex 075.220.1 Ex 075.230.1 Ex 075.240.1 Ex 075.240.2 Ex 075.250.1 Ex 075.250.2 Ex 075.290.1 Ex 075.290.3 Ex 075.290.4 Ex 075.290.7	In retail packages	D
07.08	Ex 075.100.1 Ex 075.100.4 Ex 075.100.6 Ex 075.210.0 Ex 075.220.1 Ex 075.230.1 Ex 075.240.1 Ex 075.240.2 Ex 075.250.1 Ex 075.250.2 Ex 075.290.1 Ex 075.290.3 Ex 075.290.4 Ex 075.290.7	In other than retail packages	75% 1960 licences
07.09	075.100.2 075.100.3 075.100.5 075.100.7 075.220.2 075.220.3 075.230.2 075.230.3 075.240.4 075.240.3 075.250.3 075.250.4 075.290.2 075.290.5 075.290.6 075.291.1 075.291.9 292.100.2 292.100.3	Spices, ground, however packed	D

Feeding Stuffs for Animals (not including unmilled cereals)

Division 08

Tariff Group 081

08.01	081.200.2	Rice meal refuse	100% 1960 licences
08.02	081.100.0 081.200.1 081.300.1 to 081.300.3 081.500.0 081.700.0	Copra cake and other oil cakes; sheep and cattle licks; hay and fodder, green or dry; bran, pollard, sharps; cotton seed meal; dog biscuits and similar biscuits	D
08.03	291.990.1	Ant eggs	100% 1960 licences
08.04	081.800.0	Birdseed, mixed	100% 1960 licences
08.05	081.200.9 081.300.9 081.400.0 081.600.0 081.900.0	Other kinds of feeding stuff for animals of Tariff Group 081	100% 1960 licences

Miscellaneous Food Preparations

Division 09

Margarine and Shortening: Tariff Group 091

09.01	091.300.0 091.400.0	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat; margarine, imitation lard, and other prepared edible fats n.e.i.	D

Food Preparations, n.e.i.: Tariff Group 099

09.02	099.030.2	Mustard flour packed other than for retail sale	75% 1960 licences
09.03	Ex 099.040.1	Soy and catsup liquid in vessels exceeding 10 gal. capacity	50% 1960 licences
09.04	099.040.4	Curry powder, n.e.i., and curry paste (*see also* 075.290.2)	33⅓% 1960 licences
09.05	Ex 099.070.0	Cider vinegar	50% 1960 licences
09.06	099.090.5	Saccharin and other synthetic sweetening substances, in tablets or other dispensable forms	A
09.07	099.010.0 099.020.0 099.030.1 099.030.3 Ex 099.040.1 099.040.2 099.040.9 099.050.1 to 099.050.9 099.060.1 099.060.2 Ex 099.070.0 099.090.1 to 099.090.4 099.090.6 099.090.9	Other food preparations, n.e.i.	D

SECTION 1—BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

Beverages

Division 11

Non Alcoholic and Alcoholic Beverages: Tariff Groups 111 and 112

11.01	111.010.0 111.020.0	Non alcoholic beverages not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within items 053.501.1 to 053.506.9	D
		Wine of fresh grapes, viz.:	
11.02	112.120.1 112.120.2 Ex 112.120.3 to Ex 112.120.5 Ex 112.130.1 to Ex 112.130.3 Ex 112.400.1 Ex 112.401.1 Ex 112.401.5 Ex 112.401.6 Ex 112.402.1 Ex 112.402.2	Sparkling all kinds; wines, still, being (a) bottled wines having an f.o.b. value (New Zealand currency) exceeding 65s. per 2 gallon case or (b) bottled wine containing not more than 25% of proof spirit; liqueurs	75% 1960 licences
11.03	Ex 112.120.3 to Ex 112.120.5 112.120.6 Ex 112.130.1 to Ex 112.130.3 Ex 112.400.1 Ex 112.401.1 Ex 112.401.5 Ex 112.401.6 Ex 112.402.1 Ex 112.402.2	Other kinds (excluding bottled wines having an f.o.b. value, etc., as above).	75% 1960 licences
11.04	112.120.7 11.2130.4	Wine of fresh grapes containing more than 40% of proof spirit	75% 1960 licences
11.05	112.110.1 112.200.1 to 112.300.3	Grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol; cider and perry containing not more than 15% of proof spirit; beer made from malt; cider, perry, and fermented beverages, n.e.i.	D
11.06	112.400.2 112.400.3 112.401.2 to 112.401.4 112.401.7 112.401.8 112.402.3 to 112.403.2 112.403.4 Ex 121.403.9 112.404.1 112.404.2 112.404.4 Ex 112.404.9	Spirits and spirituous mixtures (excluding gin, geneva, schnapps, vodka (112.403.3, 112.404.3, Ex 112.403.9 and Ex 112.404.9))	100% 1960 licences imports under 1960 licences of goods under Item Code 11.07.

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the Customs Tariff of New Zealand.

New Zealand (*Continued*)

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
DIVISION 11 *continued*			
11.07	112.403.3 112.404.3 Ex 112.403.9 Ex 112.404.9	Spirits and spirituous mixtures, viz.: gin, geneva, schnapps, vodka . .	D
		TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	
DIVISION 12			
		TARIFF GROUP 121	
12.01	121.010.0 121.020.0	Unmanufactured tobacco, including scrap tobacco and stems: For manufacturing in a bonded tobacco factory licensed under the Tobacco Act 1908 into cigars, tobaccos, cigarettes and snuff	E
12.02	121.030.0	For other purposes	D
		TOBACCO MANUFACTURES: TARIFF GROUP 122	
12.03	122.300.4	Tobacco extracts and essences . .	75% 1960 licences
12.04	122.100.0 to 122.300.3	Other tobacco manufactures of Tariff Group 122	D

SECTION 2—CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCEPT FUELS

HIDES AND SKINS AND FURSKINS UNDRESSED

DIVISION 21

TARIFF GROUP 211

21.01	211.100.0 to 211.900.0	Hides and skins (except furskins) undressed	C

TARIFF GROUP 212

Furskins, undressed . see Tariff Group 613.

OIL SEEDS, OIL NUTS AND OIL KERNELS

DIVISION 22

OIL SEEDS, OIL NUTS AND OIL KERNELS (EXCEPT GROUNDNUTS): TARIFF GROUP 221

22.01	221.200.0 to 221.900.9	Oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels (except groundnuts), and flour meal thereof (non-defatted) . .	C

CRUDE RUBBER, INCLUDING SYNTHETIC AND RECLAIMED

DIVISION 23

TARIFF GROUP 231

		Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed:	
23.01	231.110.1	Chicle gum	75% 1961 licences
23.02	231.100.2 to 234.400.0	Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed, other than chicle gum . .	75% 1961 licences

WOOD AND CORK

DIVISION 24

TARIFF GROUP 241

24.01	241.100.0 241.200.0	Fuel wood and charcoal of Tariff Group 241	D
		WOOD IN THE ROUND, ROUGHLY SQUARED, SHAPED, OR SIMPLY WORKED: TARIFF GROUPS 242 and 243	
24.02	242.210.0 242.310.0 242.900.1 242.900.2	Wood in the round, unworked of Tariff Group 242	C
24.03	242.100.0 242.400.0 243.100.0 Ex 243.210.5 243.220.0 243.320.0	Pulpwood and pitprops (mine timber), in the round or roughly squared; railway and tramway sleepers of wood; timber, conifer, sawn lengthwise, etc., viz., merchantable Douglas fir, Oregon pine, other sizes; timber, planed, grooved, tongued, etc. . .	D
24.04	Ex 242.220.1 242.220.2 Ex 242.220.3 242.220.9 Ex 243.210.1 243.210.2 243.210.3 Ex 243.210.5	Timber roughly squared or sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared: Conifer: Redwood, western red cedar, Douglas fir clears, and spruce . .	80% 1961 licences
24.05	Ex 242.220.1 Ex 242.220.3 Ex 243.210.1 243.210.4 243.210.8 243.210.9	Other kinds	80% 1961 licences
24.06	Ex 242.320.1 Ex 242.320.9 243.310.1 Ex 243.310.3	Non-conifer: Ash, hickory, balsa wood, Burma teak, lignum vitae, walnut, mahogany and sen	80% 1961 licences
24.07	Ex 242.320.1 243.310.2	Oaks (*Quercus*)	80% 1961 licences
24.08	Ex 242.320.1 Ex 242.320.9 Ex 243.310.3	Lancewood, species of *Sweitenia*, *Quercus sessiliflora*, *Quercus pedunculata*, and other timbers as may be approved by the Minister, etc..	80% 1961 licences
24.09	Ex 242.320.1 Ex 242.320.9 243.310.4 243.310.9	Other kinds	80% 1961 licences
		CORK, RAW AND WASTE: TARIFF GROUP 244	
24.10	244.010.0 244.020.0	Cork, raw and waste	75% 1960 licences same goods.

PULP AND WASTE PAPER

DIVISION 25

TARIFF GROUP 251

25.01	261.100.0	Waste paper and paperboard; scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in papermaking .	D
25.02	251.200.0 to 251.900.0	Other goods of Tariff Group 251 . .	C

TEXTILE FIBRES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARNS, THREADS OR FABRICS) AND WASTE

DIVISION 26

TARIFF GROUPS 261-267

26.01	261.100.0 to 261.300.0 265.100.0 267.000.0	Silk; flax fibres, and flax tow and waste; waste materials from textile fabrics including rags	D
26.02	262.100.1 to 262.900.0 263.100.0 263.200.0 263.400.0 266.210.0 to 266.400.0	Wool and other animal hair; cotton; synthetic and artificial fibres . .	C
26.03	263.300.0	Cotton waste (including pulled or garnetted rags) not carded or combed	75% 1960 licences
26.04	264.000.0	Jute fibres including jute cuttings and waste	75% 1960 licences (same goods).
26.05	265.200.0 to 265.900.0	Other vegetable fibres (except cotton) of Tariff Groups 261-267 . . .	75% 1960 licences (same goods).

CRUDE FERTILIZERS AND CRUDE MINERALS, ETC.

DIVISION 27

FERTILIZERS, CRUDE, AND FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED: TARIFF GROUPS 271 and 561

27.01	271.100.1 to 271.400.0 561.100.1 to 561.900.0	Fertilizers, of Tariff Groups 271 and 561	E
		STONE, SAND AND GRAVEL: TARIFF GROUP 273	
27.02	273.110.0 to 273.130.0	Slate, marble, travertine, etc., alabaster, granite, porphyry, basalt, etc., including roughly split, roughly squared, or by sawing	50% 1960 licences
27.03	273.210.1	Anhydrite	75% 1960 licences
27.04	273.210.2 273.220.0	Crude gypsum; limestone flux and calcareous stone	75% 1960 licences
27.05	273.210.9	Calcined gypsum and plasters with a basis of calcium sulphate; other kinds (specify kind)	
27.06	273.210.3 273.300.0 273.400.0	Calcined gypsum and plasters with a basis of calcium sulphate, viz.: specially prepared for use as putty and wood-filler; natural sand, whether or not coloured, etc.; flint; crushed or broken stone, and other goods of Tariff Group 273	D
		SULPHUR AND UNROASTED IRON PYRITES: TARIFF GROUP 274	
27.07	Ex 274.100.0	Sulphur, other than sublimed, precipitated, and colloidal sulphur . .	E
27.08	Ex 274.100.0 274.200.0	Sulphur, other than colloidal sulphur and sulphur in bulk, unroasted iron pyrites	D
		NATURAL ABRASIVES; INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS: TARIFF GROUP 275	
27.09	275.100.0 275.210.0 275.230.1 275.230.2 275.230.9	Industrial diamonds; corundum and other natural abrasives of Tariff Group 275	75% 1960 licences
27.10	275.220.0	Infusional earths, siliceous fossil meals similar siliceous earths, of an apparent density of 1 or less, whether or not calcined	C

(Continued on next page)

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the Customs Tariff of New Zealand.

New Zealand (*Continued*)

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
DIVISION 27 *continued*		OTHER MINERALS: TARIFF GROUP 276	
27.11	276.100.1 276.100.2	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; bituminous shale, asphaltic rock and tar sands	C
27.12*	276.210.1	Kaolin	50% 1960 licences
27.13	276.210.2 276.210.3 276.210.9	Andalusite, kyanite, etc., ground; other clays	C (specify types)
27.14	276.230.0 276.240.0	Dolomite; magnesite	D
27.15	276.300.1	Iodized salt	A
27.16	276.400.0	Asbestos, crude, washed or ground	75% 1960 licences
27.17	276.510.0 to 276.540.0 276.920. to 276.930.2 276.950.2	Natural quartz and quartzite; powdered mica; (except powdered mica), including, splittings; mica waste; natural cryolite and natural chiolite; felspar, leucite, nepheline, and nepheline syenite; fluorspar, earth colours, whether or not calcined or mixed together; natural micaceous iron oxides; natural barium sulphate (barytes); natural barium carbonate (witherite), whether or not calcined; natural steatite	50% 1960 licences
27.18*	276.910.0	Chalk	50% 1960 licences.
27.19*	276.950.1	Talc	50% 1960 licences
27.20	276.600.0	Slag, dross, scalings, and similar waste from the manufacture of iron or steel; slag and ash (including kelp), n.e.i.	C
27.21	276.940.0	Meerschaum (whether or not in polished pieces) and amber; agglomerated meerschaum and agglomerated amber, in plates, rods, sticks, or similar forms not worked after moulding: jet	C
27.22	276.960.0 276.970.0	Natural arsenic sulphides; crude natural borates and concentrates thereof (calcined or not) but not including borates separated from natural brine; crude natural boric acid containing not more than 85% H_3BO_3 calculated on the dry weight	75% 1960 licences
27.23	276.220.0 276.990.0	Natural graphite; mineral substances, n.e.i.	50% 1960 licences
27.24	276.300.2	Salt, non-iodized	50% 1960 licences
27.25	276.300.3	Pure sodium chloride; salt liquors; sea water	100% 1960 licences

METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP

DIVISION 28

TARIFF GROUPS 281 to 286

28.01	281.300.0 to 286.000.0	Iron ore and concentrates; iron and steel scrap; ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates; non-ferrous scrap metal; silver and platinum ores; ores and concentrates of uranium and thorium	C

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, N.E.I.

DIVISION 29

CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, N.E.I.: TARIFF GROUP 291

29.01	291.920.0	Pigs', hogs', and boars' bristles, or hair; badger hair and other brush-making hair; waste of such bristles and hair	75% 1960 licences
29.02	291.930.1 to 291.930.9 Ex 581.325.1 Ex 581.325.2 291.990.1	Sausage casings made from guts of animals (except fish) or regenerated cellulose, etc. Ant eggs (see feeding stuffs for animals Tariff Group 081).	A
29.03	291.110.0 to 291.910.0 291.931.1 to 291.980.0 291.990.9	Other crude animal materials of Tariff Group 291	66⅔% 1960 licences

CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.I.: TARIFF GROUP 292

29.04	292.690.1 to 292.720.9 Ex 292.910.6 Ex 292.910.7 Ex 292.910.8 Ex 292.910.9 292.911.2	Live plants, n.e.i.; cut flowers, etc.; foliage, branches, etc.; agar-agar; vegetable saps and extracts, n.e.i., non-spirituous and spirituous, viz.: extracts of hops	D
29.05	292.100.1 292.100.4 292.100.2 292.100.3	Raw vegetable materials (except ground turmeric) of a kind used primarily in dyeing or tanning Turmeric, ground. (See Tariff Group 075)	C
29.06	292.200.1 292.200.2	Shellac; gum arabic, benzoin, dammar, tragacanth, and Indian gums	75% 1960 licences
29.07	292.300.1 to 292.300.9	Rattans; raffia; vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, etc.	75% 1960 licences
29.08	292.200.3 to 292.200.5	Natural resins; gum copal; seed lac, stick lac, and other lacs (except shellac); natural gums and gum resins, n.e.i.; balsams	75% 1960 licences
29.09	292.400.0 292.401.9 292.910.1	Pyrethrum flowers, etc.; plants and parts, etc., fresh or dried, etc.; pyrethrum extract, etc.	C

* May be used for imports under Item Code 27.17

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
		Seeds, fruit, and spores, of a kind used for sowing:	
29.10	292.540.0	Flower seeds	75% 1960 licences
29.11	292.560.1 to 922.569.9	Vegetable seeds Agricultural seeds:	100% 1960 licences
29.12	292.510.1 to 292.510.3 292.520.2 292.530.5 292.530.6 Ex 292.590.0	Paspulam, Alsyke clover, lotus major, subterranean clover, beet (fodder and sugar type), mangold and mustard	100% 1960 licences
29.13	292.510.9 292.520.1 292.520.3 to 292.530.4 292.530.7 292.550.0 Ex 292.590.0	Other kinds including tree seeds	C
29.14	292.610.0	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns, and rhizomes, dormant, in growth, or in flower	66⅔% 1960 licences
29.15	292.910.2 292.910.3 Ex 292.910.6 Ex 292.910.7 Ex 292.910.8 Ex 292.910.9 292.911.1 292.990.1	Liquorice; crude opium; vegetable saps and extracts, n.e.i., spirituous and non-spirituous (other than extracts of hops); carrageen; pectin	75% 1960 licences
29.16	292.920.1 292.920.9	Kapok; vegetable materials, except kapok, of a kind used primarily as stuffing or padding	75% 1960 licences
29.17	292.930.1 to 292.930.9	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brushes or in brooms, whether or not in bundles or hanks	75% 1960 licences
29.18	292.940.0 292.999.9	Hard seeds, pips, hulls, and nuts, of kinds used for carving; vegetable products, n.e.i.	66⅔% 1960 licences
29.19	292.911.9	Locust gum; natural mucilages and thickeners extracted from vegetable materials, n.e.i.	C

SECTION 3—MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES

DIVISION 32

TARIFF GROUP 321

32.01	321.400.0 to 321.800.0	Coal, coke and briquettes, etc., of Tariff Group 321	D

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

DIVISION 33

TARIFF GROUPS 331 and 332

33.01	332.100.8 332.100.9 332.200.2 332.200.4 332.200.6 332.200.8 332.300.2 Ex 332.300.3 Ex 332.300.9 332.511.2 332.521.2	Petroleum spirit, white spirit including mineral, turpentine, aviation kerosene, power keorsene, illuminating kerosene or lamp oil, and other distillate fuel in containers of less than 1 gal.; lubricating oils in containers of less than 1 gal.	D
33.02	331.010.0 331.020.0 332.100.1 332.100.2 332.200.3 332.200.5 332.200.7 332.300.1 Ex 332.300.3 Ex 332.300.9 332.400.0 332.511.1 332.521.1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined; petroleum spirit, aviation kerosene, power kerosene, illuminating kerosene or lamp oil and other distillate fuel in containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more; residual fuel oil; lubricating oils in containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more	E
33.03	332.200.1	White spirit, including mineral turpentine	66⅔% 1960 licences
33.04	332.510.0 332.520.0	Lubricating greases, etc. (excluding petrolatum)	D
33.05	332.610.0	Petroleum jelly (petrolatum)	75% 1960 licences
33.06	332.620.1 332.620.2	Mineral waxes including paraffin wax Non-lubricating petroleum oils:	75% 1960 licences
33.07	332.910.1	Transformer and circuit breaker oils as may be approved	C
33.08	332.910.2	Mineral oil specially suited for medicinal purposes, etc., as approved	76% 1960 licences
33.09	332.910.9	Other kinds	E
33.10	332.950.0	Petroleum bitumen and other petroleum and shale oil residues	C
33.11	332.920.0 to 332.940.0 332.960.0 to 332.961.9	Pitch and pitch coke obtained from coal tar or from other mineral tars; petroleum coke and other petroleum and shale oils; bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, etc.	C

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the Customs Tariff of New Zealand.

New Zealand (*Continued*)

GAS

DIVISION 34

TARIFF GROUP 341

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
34.01	341.100.1 to 341.100.9	Gas, natural and manufactured of Tariff Group 341	66⅔% 1960 licences

SECTION 4
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS

ANIMAL OILS AND FATS

DIVISION 41

TARIFF GROUP 411

41.01	411.330.1 to 411.391.9	Lard stearin; oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo oil and tallow oil, not emulsified, etc.; wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanoline); degras; animal fats, n.e.i.; animal oils, n.e.i., in containers of capacity of 1 gal. or more	C
41.02	411.100.1	Cod liver oil	75% 1960 licences
41.03	411.100.2 to 411.320.2 411.392.0	Other fats and oils of fish and marine mammals; unrendered pig and poultry fat, fresh chilled, etc.; unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow produced from fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; animal oils, n.e.i., in containers of a capacity of less than 1 gal.	D

VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS UNPROCESSED

DIVISION 42

TARIFF GROUPS 421-422

42.01	421.200.1 421.300.1 421.400.1 421.500.1 421.600.1 421.700.1 422.200.1 422.300.1 422.400.1 422.500.1 422.900.1 422.901.1	Vegetable oils (excluding coconut oil and linseed oil), in containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more of Tariff Groups 421-422	80% 1960 licences
42.02	421.200.2 421.300.2 421.400.2 421.500.2 421.600.2 421.700.2 422.100.2 422.200.2 422.300.2 422.400.2 422.500.2 422.900.2 421.901.2	Vegetable oils in containers of a capacity of under 1 gal.	D
42.03	422.300.1	Coconut oil in containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more	C
42.04	422.100.1 422.902.2	Linseed oil in containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more: vegetable tallows	C
	422.902.1	Japan wax, myrtle wax. (See Tariff Group 431).	

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS, PROCESSED, AND WAXES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN

DIVISION 43

TARIFF GROUP 431

43.01	431.420.2 431.430.1 431.430.2	Insect waxes (excluding beeswax) whether or not coloured; carnauba wax and vegetable waxes whether or not coloured; Japan wax; myrtle wax	
	422.902.1		75% 1960 licences
43.02	431.100.1 to 431.100.9 431.200.1 to 431.200.3 431.310.1 431.31.09 431.311.1 431.320.2 431.410.2	Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, etc., in containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more; vegetable fats and oils, and animal fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether of not refined, but not further prepared; fatty acids; acid oils from refining: residues, n.e.i., resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes; spermaceti, crude, pressed, or refined, whether or not coloured	C
43.03	431.101.1 431.101.9 431.320.1 431.420.1	Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, etc., in containers of a capacity of under 1 gal.; soapstocks; beeswax, whether or not coloured	D

SECTION 5—CHEMICALS

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

DIVISION 51

TARIFF GROUP 512

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
51.01	512.240.2	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirit, undenatured, containing at least 140% of proof spirit, viz.: Rectified spirits of wine for fortifying New Zealand wines under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe	D
51.02	512.260.1	Glycerine	D
		Acids and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated, or nitrosated derivatives (other than those in item Code 51.07):	
51.03	Ex 512.510.1	Oleic acid	D
51.04	512.510.2 512.510.3	Metallic salts of fatty acids	33⅓% 1960 licences
		Enzymes, sugars, miscellaneous organic compounds:	
51.05	512.910.1 512.910.2 512.920.2	Rennet; lactose	D
51.06	512.920.1 512.920.9	Glucose, and other sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose. (See also Item code 06.03)	80% 1960 licences
51.07	512.110.0 to 512.240.1 512.240.3 to 512.250.0 512.260.9 to 512.430.9 Ex 512.510.1 512.510.4 to 512.870.0 512.910.9 512.990.1 512.990.9	Other separately chemically defined organic compounds of Tariff Group 512	75% 1960 licences

TARIFF GROUP 513

INORGANIC CHEMICALS: ELEMENTS, OXIDES, AND HALOGEN SALTS:

SUB-GROUP I

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

51.08	513.210.0	Chlorine	C
51.09	513.230.1 513.230.2	Colloidal sulphur; sulphur, sublimed or precipitated	D
51.10	513.110.0 to 513.130.2 513.220.1 to 513.220.3 513.240.0 to 513.280.0	Oxygen; nitrogen; other chemical elements of Sub-Group I of Tariff Group 513	66⅔% 1960 licences

SUB-GROUP II

INORGANIC ACIDS AND OXYGEN COMPOUNDS OF NON-METALS (EXCEPT WATER)

51.11	513.310.1 513.330.0 513.390.1	Hydrochloric acid; sulphuric acid; oleum; carbon dioxide	D
51.12	513.310.2 to 513.320.0 513.340.0 to 513.370.0 513.390.2 513.390.3	Other inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals (except water) of Sub-Group II of Tariff Group 513	75% 1960 licences

SUB-GROUP III

HALOGEN AND SULPHUR COMPOUNDS OF NON-METALS

51.13	513.410.1 to 513.420.2	Halogen and sulphur compounds of non-metals	75% 1960 licences

SUB-GROUP IV

INORGANIC BASES AND METALLIC OXIDES, HYDROXIDES, AND PEROXIDES

51.14	513.510.2 513.510.9 Ex 513.690.0	Zinc oxide; calcium hydroxide	C
51.15	513.610.2 513.620.1	Ammonia in solution; sodium hydroxide (caustic soca) in packages not exceeding 7 lb. net weight	D
51.16	513.510.1 513.520.0 to 513.610.1 513.620.2 to 513.680.0 Ex 513.690.0	Other inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides, and peroxides, of Sub-Group IV of Tariff Group 513	75% 1960 licences

TARIFF GROUP 514

OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS

51.17	514.280.0	Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	C
51.18	Ex 514.240.9 514.350.9 514.370.2 514.250.1	Copper sulphate; iron sulphate; salts of metallic acids (except potassium permanganate); silver nitrate; lead carbonate (white lead)	D
51.19	514.110.0 to 514.240.2 Ex 514.240.9 514.250.1 to 514.270.9 514.250.2 to 514.350.1 514.360.0 514.370.1 514.370.3 to 514.990.0	Other inorganic chemicals of Tariff Group 514	75% 1960 licences

TARIFF GROUP 515

RADIOACTIVE AND ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

51.20	515.100.0 to 515.300.2	Radioactive and associated material of Tariff Group 515	C

(*Continued on next page*)

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the Customs Tariff of New Zealand.

New Zealand (*Continued*)

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
		MINERAL TAR AND CRUDE CHEMICALS FROM COAL, PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	
DIVISION 52		TARIFF GROUP 521	
52.01	Ex 521.400.1	Benzol, toluol, xylol	100% 1960 licences
52.02	521.100.0 521.300.0 Ex 521.400.1 521.400.2 to 521.400.9	Other mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas, of Tariff Group 521	C
		DYEING, TANNING, AND COLOURING MATERIALS	
DIVISION 53		TARIFF GROUP 531	
		SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYESTUFFS AND NATURAL INDIGO; COLOUR LAKES:	
53.01	531.010.0 531.020.0	Synthetic organic dyestuffs etc., and natural indigo; colour lakes	90% 1960 licences
		TARIFF GROUP 532	
		DYEING AND TANNING EXTRACTS, AND SYNTHETIC TANNING MATERIALS:	
53.02	532.300.1 532.400.1 532.400.9 532.500.0	Synthetic tanning substances, whether or not mixed with natural tanning materials; mimosa extract and wattle extract; tanning extracts of vegetable origin (except mimosa and wattle extract); tannins (tannic acids) including water extracted gall nut tannin, and their salts, ethers, esters, and other derivatives	75% 1960 licences
53.03	532.100.1 532.100.9	Colouring matter of vegetable origin, etc.	75% 1960 licences
53.04	532.300.2	Artificial bates for pretanning	C
		TARIFF GROUP 533	
		PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND RELATED MATERIALS:	
53.05	533.100.1 533.100.2 533.100.9 533.310.1 533.310.1 533.310.2 533.322.4	Lithopone; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores; colouring matter, n.e.i.; glass frit and other glass in the form of powder, granules, and flakes; prepared pigments, etc.; dyes (except laundry blue and hair dyes), in forms or packings of a kind sold by retail	90% 1960 licences
53.06	533.200.1	Printers' ink: Black, in packages containing not less than 1 cwt., etc.	C
53.07*	533.200.2	Stencilling and similar inks	90% 1961 licences
53.08	533.200.9	Other kinds (specify kind)	C
53.09*	533.330.1	Showcard and poster colours, including such colours in sets, etc.	75% 1960 licences
53.10	533.330.2	Artists' and students' colours, modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, etc.	75% 1960 licences
53.11	533.320.1 to 533.320.4	Lead paste, pearl essence, aluminium paste, stamping foils	75% 1960 licences
53.12	533.100.3 533.100.4 533.350.3 533.350.9	Colouring matter containing in any proportion oxides of zinc or white lead; grafting putty; marble workers' plastic; caulking compounds, n.e.i.	C
53.13	533.100.5 533.320.5 to 533.322.3 533.340.0 to 533.350.2	Prepared water pigments, etc.; distempers; varnishes and lacquers; paints; white lead in oil; pigments in linseed oil or other liquid media; laundry blue all kinds; prepared driers; glaziers putty, etc.; plastic wood	D
		MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	
DIVISION 54		TARIFF GROUP 541	
54.01	Ex 541.700.9	Medicated confectionery	50% 1961 licences
54.02	541.100.0 to 541.700.4 Ex 541.700.9 541.910.1 to 541.990.5	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products of Group 541	75% 1960 licences
		ESSENTIAL OILS; PERFUME AND FLAVOUR MATERIALS; PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS; CLEANSING SOAPS AND POLISHING PREPARATIONS	
DIVISION 55		TARIFF GROUPS 551-554	
55.01	551.110.1 to 551.110.3 Ex 551.110.9 551.210.0 551.230.1 551.230.2	Essential oil f eucalyptus; citronella; lemon; other essential oils (terpeneless or not) (excluding hop oil); concretes and absolutes; resinoids; terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils; mixtures of natural essential oils; mixtures of natural and synthetic essential oils; mixtures of synthetic esters and ethers	75% 1960 licences
55.02	554.300.1	Grinding compounds composed of greases mixed with abradant substances	75% 1960 licences
55.03	Ex 551.110.9 551.220.0 551.230.3 to 551.230.9 551.240.1 551.240.9	Hop oil and other goods of Tariff Groups 551 to 554	D
	553.100.0 to 553.900.0 554.100.1 to 554.200.0 554.300.3 to 554.300.9		
		FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED	
DIVISION 56		(see Tariff Group 271)	
		EXPLOSIVES	
DIVISION 57			
57.01	571.110.1 to 571.210.0	Propellent powders; gunpowder; dynamites, including blasting powder; prepared explosives, n.e.i.; mining, blasting and safety fuses	E
57.02	571.220.1 to 571.220.3	Detonators; percussion caps; igniters	100% 1960 licences
57.03	571.300.1 571.300.2 571.400.2	Ships' rockets and other marine, pyrotechnic signalling and similar articles; Verey cartridges; other pyrotechnic signals, etc.; harpoons for whaling guns; ammunition specially suited for use in whaling	100% 1960 licences
57.04	Ex 571.300.9	'Chinese crackers' being the type of cracker normally sold plaited in strings	50% 1961 licences
57.05	Ex 571.300.9	Pyrotechnic articles, n.e.i. (excluding 'Chinese crackers', etc.)	50% 1960 licences
	571.400.1	Darts for air, gas, and spring guns and pistols. (See Tariff Group 894.)	
57.06	571.401.1 571.401.2 571.401.4 571.401.6	Cartrides, viz.: ball, ·22 calibre rimfire; ball, ·303 calibre; shot, 10-24 bore	D
57.07	571.401.3 571.401.5 571.401.8 571.401.9	Other cartridges	66⅔% 1960 licences
57.08	571.402.3	Cartridge cases, viz.: ·22 calibre primed	66⅔% 1960 licences
57.09	571.402.1 571.402.2 571.402.4 to 571.402.9	Other cartridge cases; parts of cartridge ceses, including tubes for the manufacture of cartridge cases; cartridge wads; metal caps for the manufacture of cartridge cases; shot and bullets; pellets and slugs	C
		PLASTIC MATERIALS, REGENERATED CELLULOSE, ARTIFICIAL RESINS	
DIVISION 58			
58.01	581.100.1 581.100.9 581.200.1 581.200.9 581.320.1 581.320.9 581.910.1 581.910.9 581.922.1 581.922.2 581.992.1 581.992.9	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps, and similar bulk forms	75% 1960 licences
58.02	581.101.1 581.101.9 581.201.1 581.201.9 581.321.1 581.321.9 581.922.3 581.922.4 581.993.1 581.993.9	Liquids, pastes, solutions, and emulsions	C
58.03	581.10.21 581.102.9 581.202.1 581.202.9 581.322.1 581.322.9 581.911.1 581.911.9 581.994.1 581.994.9	Monofilament, rods, and sticks	C (specify types)
58.04	581.103.1 581.203.1 581.323.1 581.912.1 581.995.1	Profile shapes: Suited for use in building construction	C (specify types)
58.05	581.103.2 581.103.9 581.203.2 581.203.9 581.323.2 581.323.9 581.912.2 581.912.9 581.995.2 581.955.9	Other	C (specify types)

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the **Customs Tariff of New Zealand.**

*** May be used for imports under Item Code 53.10.**

New Zealand (*Continued*)

Item Code	Tariff Item	Brief Description	Allocation
		Seamless tubes:	
58.06	581.104.1 to 581.104.3	Flexible	C (specify types)
	581.204.1 to 581.204.3		
	Ex 581.325.1		
	Ex 581.325.2		
	581.922.5 to 581.922.7		
	581.996.1 to 581.996.3		
	Ex 581.325.1	Sausage casingsof regenerated cellulose, etc. (See Tariff Group 291.)	
	Ex 581.325.2		
58.07	581.104.8	Non-flexible	C
	581.104.9		
	581.204.8		
	581.204.9		
	581.325.8		
	581.325.9		
	581.913.1		
	581.913.9		
	581.996.4		
	581.966.5		
		Plates, sheets, strip, film, and foil:	
58.09	581.105.1	Floorcoverings	50% 1961 licences
	581.205.1		
58.10	581.105.2	Self-adhesive tape	75% 1960 licences
	581.105.3		
	581.205.2		
	581.205.3		
	581.326.1		
	581.326.2		
	581.922.8		
	581.922.9		
		Other kinds:	
58.11	581.105.4	Printed, embossed, or otherwise surface worked:	
	581.205.4		
	581.326.3	As may be approved by the Minister, etc.	50% 1960 licences
	581.914.1		
	581.923.1		
	581.997.1		
58.12	581.105.5	Other	C
	581.205.5		
	581.326.4		
	581.923.2		
	581.997.2		
58.13	581.105.6	Unprinted, and not embossed or wise surface worked:	
	581.105.7		
	581.205.6	Non-pliable	C
	581.205.7		
	581.914.3		
	581.914.4		
	581.997.3		
	581.997.4		
58.14	581.105.8	Pliable	C
	581.105.9		
	581.205.8		
	581.205.9		
	581.326.5		
	581.326.6		
	581.923.3		
	581.923.4		
	581.997.5		
	581.997.6		
58.15	581.106.0	Waste and scrap	C
	581.206.0		
	581.326.9		
	581.919.0		
	581.924.0		
	581.998.0		
		Vulcanized fibre:	
58.16	581.310.1	Sheet and strip	C (specify types)
	581.310.2		
58.17	581.310.3	Other kinds	C (specify types
	581.310.4		
58.18	581.920.1 to 581.921.9	Natural resins modified by fusion, artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids	50% 1960 licences
58.19	581.990.0	Alginic acid and its salts and esters;	
	581.991.0	linoxyn	75% 1960 licences

Miscellaneous Chemical Materials and Products

Division 59

Tariff Group 599

59.01	599.200.1	Disinfectants packed for retail sale;
	599.201.1 to 599.201.5	sheep dip; insecticides and fungicides for agricultural uses, etc., packed for
	599.202.1	retail sale; weedkillers, anti-sprouting
	599.203.1	products, growth promoting and
	599.204.1	growth regulating substances, etc.,
	599.510.1	packed for retail sale; starches and
	Ex 599.510.9	inulin packed for retail sale; wheaten
	599.511.1	cornflour; gluten and gluten flour,
	599.520.0	roasted or not; casein glues; casein,
	599.530.1	caseinates and other casein deriva-
	599.530.2	tives; gelatin, etc., not prepared for use
	599.550.9	in culture media; glues derives from
	Ex 599.551.1	bones, hides, nerves, tendons, or from
	599.590.1	similar products; prepared glues, n.e.i.,
	599.595.2	products suitable for use as glues put
	599.599.9	up for retail sale, etc. (excluding
	599.650.4	rubber or gutta percha solutions or
	599.730.9	cements); wood creosote; animal
	599.740.1	black, etc., in other forms; prepared
	599.740.2	glazings, prepared dressings, etc., con-
	599.950.0	taining size of animal origin or shellac
	599.990.5	or artificial resins; composite solvents
	599.991.2	and thinners for varnishes and similar products; stencil correcting varnish put up for retail sale; ion exchangers	D
59.02	599.201.6	Insecticides and fungicides for agricultural uses, etc., packed other than for	
	599.201.9	retail sale	C
59.03	599.200.2	Disinfectants packed other than for retail	
	599.200.9	sale	C
59.04	599.202.2	Weedkillers, anti-sprouting products,	
	599.202.9	growth promoting and growth regulat-	
	599.203.2	ing substances, etc., packed other than	
	599.203.9	for retail sale	C (specify types)
	599.204.2		
	599.204.9		
59.05	599.209.0	Other kinds of disinfectants, insecticides, etc.	C
59.06	Ex 599.510.9	Cornflour packed other than for retail sale (excluding wheaten cornflour)	100% 1960 licences
59.07	599.511.9	Starches and inulin packed other than for	
	599.560.2	retail sale (excluding cornflour all	
	599.570.1	kinds); hide powder whether or not	
	599.620.0	chromed; soluble and roasted starches;	
	599.740.9	concentrated sulphite lye; prepared	
	599.750.0	glazings, etc. (excluding size of animal	
	599.760.0	origin, shellac or artificial resins); anti-	
	599.920.1	knock preparations; prepared rubber	
	599.920.2	accelerators; activated carbon (de-	
	599.930.2	colourizing, depolarizing, or adsor- bent); activated diatomite, etc.; ferro- cerium and other pyrophoric alloys, unmanufactured	75% 1960 licences
59.08	599.650.5	Acetone oil; methyl alcohol to which has	
	599.991.9	been added ethyl ether, etc.	E
59.09*	599.570.3	Dextrins	75% 1960 licences
59.10	599.991.9	Timber preserving preparations	66⅔% 1960 licences
59.11	Ex 599.540.0	Albumins, other than egg albumin, al-	
	599.550.1	buminates and other albumin deriva-	
	599.770.0	tives; gelatin (including gelatin in rectangles whether or not coloured or surface worked) and gelatin derivatives specially prepared for use as culture media; prepared culture media for development of micro-organisms	80% 1960 licences
59.12	Ex 599.551.1	Fish glues; isinglass	50% 1960 licences
	599.551.2		
59.13	599.610.0	Tall oil; pine oil (excluding 'pine oils' not	
	599.630.1	rich in terpineol); spirits of turpentine,	
	599.630.3 to 599.650.3	etc.; rosin; resin acids; derivatives of rosin, etc.; wood tar; wood tar oils;	
	599.660.1	wood naphtha; brewers' pitch and	
	599.660.3	similar compounds (except cobblers' wax) based on rosin or on vegetable pitch; vegetable pitch; foundry core binders based on natural resinous products	75% 1960 licences
59.14	599.560.1	Peptones and other protein substances	
	599.751.0	and their derivatives; oxidation in-	
	599.930.1	hibitors, etc.; naphthenic acid; manu-	
	599.990.1	factured articles of ferrocerium and of other pyrophoric alloys	75% 1960 licences
59.15	599.660.2	Cobblers' wax; artificial waxes (including	
	599.710.0	water-soluble waxes); prepared waxes,	
	599.910.1	not emulsified or containing solvents;	
	599.990.7	preparations of a kind known as 'dental wax', etc.; plasters and preparations with a basis of plaster specially prepared for dentistry	75% 1960 licences
59.16	599.780.1	Preparations and charges for fire extin-	
	599.780.2	guishers; charged fire extinguishing grenades	90% 1960 licences
59.17	599.940.1	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces;	
	599.940.2	fluxes and other auxiliary preparations	
	599.990.9	for soldering, etc.; metalworkers' sur- face and case hardening compounds	75% 1960 licences
59.18	599.720.0	Artificial graphite; colloidal graphite; other than suspensions in oil	50% 1960 licences
59.19	599.730.1	Animal black, etc., in powder, grains, lumps and other dry forms	90% 1960 licences
59.20	599.990.2	Naphthenates and sulphonaphthenates	33⅓% 1960 licences
59.21	599.990.3	Fusel oil	75% 1960 licences
59.22	599.910.2	Modelling pastes, etc.	75% 1960 licences
59.23	599.999.9	Chemical products, n.e.i.	75% 1960 licences
59.24	Ex 599.540.0	Egg albumin; starch glues; rubber or	
	599.570.2	gutta percha solutions or cements;	
	599.595.1	wood turpentine	C
	599.630.2		
	599.990.4	Ink removers put up for retail sale. (See Tariff Group 895.)	
	599.990.6	Fusible ceramic testers. (See Tariff Group 861.)	

The second part of this Schedule will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The above items MUST in every case be read in conjunction with the Customs Tariff of New Zealand.

* May be used for imports under Item Code 59.07.

AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes (including Temporary Duties)

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Customs duties by the Australian Customs Tariff proposals which came into effect on March 8, 1962. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
18	[Tobacco, unmanufactured, n.e.i. . . . . per lb.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (D))	
19	(A) Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be locally manufactured into tobacco other than fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(1) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (B) (1) (a))	
	(2) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips . . . . . per lb.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (B) (1) (b))	
	(3) For the manufacture of tobacco containing not less than such proportion by weight of stemmed Australian-grown tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) to the total stemmed tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) used, as the Minister may from time to time determine having regard to the available supply of suitable Australian-grown tobacco leaf, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws:						
	(a) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (A) (1) (a))	
	(b) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips . . . . . per lb.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (A) (1) (b))	
	(B) Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be locally manufactured into cigarettes or into fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(1) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (B) (2) (a))	
	(2) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips . . . . . per lb.	9s. 1d.	9s. 1d.	9s. 1d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (B) (2) (b))	
	(3) For the manufacture of cigarettes containing not less than such proportion by weight of stemmed Australian-grown tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) to the total stemmed tobacco leaf (or its equivalent in terms of unstemmed tobacco leaf) used, as the Minister may from time to time determine having regard to the available supply of suitable Australian-grown tobacco leaf, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws:						
	(a) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (A) (2) (a))	
	(b) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips] . . . . . per lb.	7s. 8d.	7s. 8d.	7s. 8d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (A) (2) (b))	
	Unmanufactured tobacco:						
	(A) Entered to be locally manufactured into cigarettes or tobacco (other than cigars or snuff) containing not less than such proportion by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf as the Minister may from time to time determine, being unmanufactured tobacco entered by a person who is licensed as a cigarette or tobacco manufacturer under the Excise Act 1901-1958 and who is the holder of a certificate issued by the Minister for the purposes of this sub-item, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws:						
	(1) For use in the manufacture of tobacco (other than cigarettes or fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes) – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(a) Not stemmed . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (A) (3) (a))		5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
	(b) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (A) (3) (b))		5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
	(2) Other – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(a) Not stemmed . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (B) (3) (a))		7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.
	(b) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (B) (3) (b))		7s. 8d.	7s. 8d.	7s. 8d.
	(B) Entered to be locally manufactured into cigarettes or tobacco (other than cigars or snuff), other:						
	(1) For use in the manufacture of tobacco (other than cigarettes or fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes) – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(a) Not stemmed . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (A) (1))		6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
	(b) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (A) (2))		7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
	(2) Other – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(a) Not stemmed . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (B) (1))		8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.
	(b) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 19 (B) (2))		9s. 1d.	9s. 1d.	9s. 1d.
	(C) Entered to be locally manufactured into cigars – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(1) Not stemmed . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 23 (A))		2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
	(2) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 23 (B))		3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
	(D) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change (Under former Item 18)		12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
23	[Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be locally manufactured into cigars – to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:						
	(A) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (C) (1))	
	(B) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips] . . . . . per lb.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.		No change (Under new Item 19 (C) (2))	
27	[Glucose] . . . . . per cwt.	7s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.			
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 15, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . . . . per cwt.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d. Primage duty	6s. 6d.		See new Items 27 (A) (1) and (A) (2) below	
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%		
	(A) Glucose:						
	(1) Dextrose . . . . . per ton	See former Item 27 above			£7	£17	£17
	(2) Other . . . . . per ton				£16 10s.	£26 10s.	£26 10s.
	(B) Lactose . . . . . ad val.				12½%	32½%	32½%
			No change (Under former Item 281 (E))				

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
105	[Piece-goods, viz.: (A) Woven piece-goods, weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of types which, either as imported or when further processed, are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, of cotton, of linen, or of fibre admixtures, but not including: piece-goods containing 20 per cent. or more by weight of man-made fibres piece-goods containing wool bed tickings fabrics printed in fast colours chenille and pile fabrics, not being moquettes of the type used for upholstery goods covered by Item 105 (H) (3) *or 105 (H) (4).* . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%		No change	
	(*H*) (4) *Textile fabrics of any base material or weave, irrespective of width, impregnated or coated with resins of the polyethylene type, but not including floor coverings or plastic laminates containing textile fabrics* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 369 (F) (1) (e))		10%	22½%	27½%
130	Textile fabrics, knitted or lockstitched, in tubular form or otherwise (except goods covered by Item 105 (H) (3), *105 (H) (4)*, 208 (D) (2) or 369 (F)), of any material: (A) For the manufacture of goods other than apparel, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%		No change	
	(B) Wholly of wool . . . . . per sq. yd.	6d.	6d.	6d.		No change	
	and *ad val.*	17½%	40%	47½%			
	(C) Other. . . . . per lb.	1s. 3d.	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.		No change	
	or *ad val.*	17½%	30%	47½%			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
230	(A) Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified: (2) Babassu; rape seed; palm, *inedible*; palm kernel; tung; oiticica; crude coconut .	Free	Free	Free		No change (Under Item 230 (A) (2) and new Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (1))	
	per gallon				Free and a temporary duty of 1s. 3d.	Free 1s. 3d. (Under new Item 230 (A) (4) (c) (2))	Free 1s. 3d.
	[(4) Olive] . . . . . per gallon	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.		No change (Under new Item 230 (A) (4) (a))	
	(4) (*a*) *Olive* . . . . . *per gallon*		No change (Under former Item 230 (A) (4))		3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
	(*b*) *Peanut* . . . . . *per gallon*	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per gallon*	—	—	— (Under Item 230 (A) (8) (a))	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	(*c*) *Palm, edible:* (1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws*		No change (Under Item 230 (A) (2))		Free	Free	Free
	(2) *Other*	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a temporary duty of . . . *per gallon*	—	—	— (Under Item 230 (A) (2))	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
255	[(A) Glue in dry form . . . . . per lb.	5d.	7d.	7d.	5d.	7d.	7d.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	30%	30%	25%	35%	57½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				(Under new Item 256 (A) (1))		
	(B) (1) Cements and prepared adhesives, n.e.i., including acetylated starch, mucilage, liquid glue; belting compounds . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	42½% Primage duty	47½%		Various (Under new Items 255 (B) (1), (B) (2) (b), (B) (3) and 256 (A) (2))	
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(B) (2) Casein . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	40% Primage duty	40%		No change (Under new Items 255 (B) (2) (a) and 366 (A) (1) (b))	
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(C) Gelatine: (1) Coloured gelatine sheets of the type used for window displays and for lighting effects; gelatine dust of the type used in the manufacture of ladies' evening shoes . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	1s. 2d. per lb. or 30% whichever returns the higher duty (Under new Items 256 (B) and 366 (B) (1))	1s. 7d. per lb. 40%	1s. 7d. per lb. 57½%
	(2) Other: (a) Edible . . . . . per lb.	10d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	42½%	42½%	30%	40%	57½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				(Under new Item 265 (B))		
	AND, IN ADDITION, on such goods which were not in direct transit to Australia on or before March 14, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY as follows . . . per lb.	6d.	6d.	6d.			
	(b) Other] . . . . . per lb.	10d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	42½%	42½%	30%	40%	57½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				(Under new Items 256 (B) and 366 (B) (1))		
	(*A*) *No sub-item.*						
	(*B*) (1) *Cements, n.e.i.; prepared adhesives, n.e.i.; acetylated starch; mucilage* . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 255 (B) (1))		17½%	42½% Primage duty	47½%
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%
	(2) *Casein, unhardened; casein glues:* (*a*) *Casein* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 255 (B) (2))		17½%	40% Primage duty	40%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	(*b*) *Casein glues* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 255 (B) (1))		17½%	42½% Primage duty	47½%
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%
	(3) *Belting compounds* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 255 (B) (1))		17½%	42½% Primage duty	47½%
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%
	(4) *Copying pastes with a basis of gelatine, whether or not on a paper or textile backing, of types used for coating rollers of printing machines, and like types* . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 256))		22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
256	[Printing roller composition] . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%		No change (Under new Item 255 (B) (4))	
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	Gelatine, unhardened, including unhardened gelatine, n.e.i., in rectangles whether or not coloured or surface worked; glue derived from animal bones, hides, nerves, tendons or from similar animal products; fish glues:						

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
256 *cont.*	(4) *Glues, animal or fish:*						
	(1) *Dry* . . . . . *per lb.*	5d.	7d.	7d.	5d.	7d.	7d.
	or ad val.	17½%	30%	30%	25%	35%	57½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.	(Under former Item 255 (A))					
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	42½%	47½%	25%	35%	57½%
			Primage duty				
		Exempt	5%	10%			
		(Under former Item 255 (B) (1))					
	(B) *Other* . . . . . *per lb.*		Various		1s. 2d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
	or ad val.	(Under former Items 255 (C) (1),			30%	40%	57½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.	(C) (2) (a) and (C) (2) (b))					
281	[(E) Lactose . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	32½%	32½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 277 (B))		
346	[(A) (1) Pencils in which the lead or other marking material is encased in wood, including such pencils with metal or other clamps or attachments, viz.:						
	(a) The value for duty of which does not exceed 13s. 8d. per gross . . *ad val.*	Free	27½%	27½%		No change	
			Primage duty		(Under new Item 347 (E) (2) (a))		
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%		No change	
			Primage duty		(Under new Item 347 (E) (2) (b))		
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(A) (2) Penhandles of wood (including metal attachments for nibs) . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%		No change	
			Primage duty		(Under new Item 347 (F) (2))		
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(B) Penholders other than of wood, not being partly or wholly of gold or silver . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%		No change	
			Primage duty		(Under new Item 347 (F) (2))		
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(C) Fountain pens; pencils, n.e.i.; pens, n.e.i.; without holders or not including holders:						
	(1) Ball point pens and ball point pencils, having a value for duty not exceeding 4½d. each . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	per doz. 2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
					less *ad val.* 10%	—	—
					or *ad val.* 12½%	22½%	22½%
					whichever rate returns the higher duty. (Under new Item 347 (B) (1))		
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before August 4, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . . . . *each*	1d.	1d.	1d.			
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(2) Parts, n.e.i., for ball point pens and ball point pencils . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%		Various	
			Primage duty		(Under new Items 347 (B) (2) and (3))		
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(3) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%		No change	
			Primage duty		(Under new Items 347 (A) (2), (E) (2) (b) and (E) (3) (b))		
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	per doz.				2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less ad val.				10%	—	—
	or ad val.				12½%	22½%	22½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				(Under new Item 347 (B) (1))		
	(D) The articles enumerated in sub-items (A), (B), and (C), when in fancy boxes . *ad val.*	12½%	37½%	45%		No change	
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%	(Under new Item 347 (A) (1) and (E) (1))		
	(E) Pen and pencil cases and boxes for school use, fitted or not fitted . . *ad val.*	10%	30%	30%		No change	
			Primage duty		(Under new Item 346 (B) and 347 (D) (1))		
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(F) Fancy pencils; pencil cases partly or wholly of gold, silver, aluminium, or nickel; pen and pencil sets and penholders, n.e.i.] . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	40%	45%		No change	
			Primage duty		(Under new Item 346 (A), 347 (C), 347 (D) (2) and 347 (F) (1))		
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%	22½%	40%	45%
	(4) *Pencil cases partly or wholly of gold, silver, aluminium or nickel, not fitted* . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 346 (F))				Primage duty	
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%
	(B) *Pen and pencil cases and boxes for school use, not fitted, not covered by sub-item (A)* *ad val.*		No change		10%	30%	30%
		(Under former Item 346 (E))				Primage duty	
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
347	[No item]						
	(4) *Fountain pens:*						
	(1) *In fancy boxes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		12½%	37½%	45%
		(Under former Item 346 (D))				Primage duty	
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		Free	12½%	12½%
		(Under former Item 346 (C) (3))				Primage duty	
	ad val.				10%	10%	10%
	(B) *Ball point pens or ball point pencils and parts identifiable for use solely or principally with ball point pens or ball point pencils:*						
	(1) *Ball point pens and ball point pencils* . . . . . *per doz.*		Various		2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	less ad val.	(Under former Items 346 (C) (1)			10%	—	—
	or ad val.	and (C) (3))			12½%	22½%	22½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	(2) *Assembled refills* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	per doz. 1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
			Primage duty		less *ad val.* 10%	—	—
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%	or *ad val.* 12½%	22½%	22½%
		(Under former Item 346 (C) (3))			whichever rate returns the higher duty. 12½%	22½%	22½%
	(3) *Parts, n.e.i.* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(C) *Fancy pencils* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 346 (C) (3))					
			No change		22½%	40%	45%
	ad val.	(Under former Item 346 (F))				Primage duty	
	(D) *Pen and pencil sets:*				Exempt	5%	10%
	(1) *For school use* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		10%	30%	30%
		(Under former Item 346 (E))				Primage duty	
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		22½%	40%	45%
		(Under former Item 346 (F))				Primage duty	
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(*E*) *Other pens or pencils:*						
	(1) *In fancy boxes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 346 (D))		12½%	37½% Primage duty	45%
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%
	(2) *Pencils not covered by sub-item* (*E*) (1):						
	(*a*) *Pencils in which the lead or other marking material is encased in wood, including such pencils with metal or other clamps or attachments, the value for duty of which does not exceed 13s. 8d. per gross* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 346 (A) (1) (a))		Free	27½% Primage duty	27½%
	ad val.				10%	10%	10%
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 346 (A) (1) (b) and (C) (3))		Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%
	ad val.				10%	10%	10%
	(3) *Pens not covered by sub-item* (*E*) (1) *(with or without handles or holders):*						
	(*a*) *With penholders partly or wholly of gold or silver:*				22½%	40% Primage duty	45%
	On the penholder . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Items 346 (F) and 346 (C) (3))		Exempt	5%	10%
	ad val.				Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%
	On the remainder . . . . . *ad val.*				10%	10%	10%
	ad val.				Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 346 (C) (3) or 346 (C) (3) *and* (A) (2) or (B))		10%	10%	10%
	ad val.						
	(*F*) *Penhandles or penholders with or without metal attachments for nibs:*						
	(1) *Partly or wholly of gold or silver* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		22½%	40% Primage duty	45%
	ad val.		(Under former Item 346 (F))		Exempt	5%	10%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%
	ad val.		(Under former Items 346 (A) (2) and 346 (B))		10%	10%	10%
361	[Musical instruments, parts of, and accessories: Actions in separate parts except keyboards; strings; hammers and ivories; handles and hinges for pianos; violin mutes and chin rests; holders for attaching to band or orchestral instruments; piano player and similar records for rendering music by mechanical process; as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	(Under	No change new Item 363 (H) (1))	
362	Military band and orchestral musical instruments, viz.: Bassoons; baritones; bombardons; bugles; clarionettes; cornets; cornophones; cor anglais (wood); cymbals; cor tenor (brass); contra bassoon (brass); doblophones; drums; double basses; euphoniums; flutes; fifes; harps; horns; viz.; flugel, french, koenig tenor, and vocal ballad; musette; oboes or hautbois; piccoloes; saxophones; trombones; trumpets; tubas; triangles; violins and violoncellos; bagpipes; flageolets . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%		No change	
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%	(Under	new Item 363 (A))	
363	Metal pipes for pipe organs] . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	35%	37½%	(Under	No change new Item 363 (H) (2))	
	Musical instruments, parts and accessories; music boxes:						
	(*A*) *Military band and orchestral musical instruments, viz.: Bassoons; baritones; bombarbons; bugles; clarionettes; cornets; cornophones; cor anglais (wood); cymbals; cor tenor (brass); contra bassoon (brass); doblophones; drums; double basses; euphoniums; flutes; fifes; harps; horns, viz., flugel, french, koenig tenor, and vocal ballad; musette; oboes or hautbois; piccoloes; saxophones; trombones; trumpets; tubas; triangles; violins and violoncellos; bagpipes; flageolets* . *ad val.*		No change		Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%
	ad val.		(Under former Item 362)		Exempt	5%	10%
	(*B*) *Pianos:*						
	(1) *Grand, with or without player mechanism* . . . . . *each*		No change		£9	£45	£45
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 365 (A))		17½%	45%	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	(2) *Upright, player or with provision for incorporating the player mechanism.* *each*		No change		£9	£45	£45
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 365 (B))		20%	47½% Primage duty	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				5%	10%	10%
	ad val.				£5	£27 5s.	£27 10s.
	(3) *Other* . . . . . *each*		No change		17½%	45%	47½%
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 365 (C))				
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	(*C*) *Carillons and bells, including fittings therefor but not including structural iron or steel, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (B))		Free	7½%	15%
	(*D*) *Organs, pipe* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 364)		12½%	27½%	45%
	(*E*) *Accordions:*						
	(1) *Piano accordions* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (C) (1))		Free	10%	12½%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (C) (2))		Free	12½%	17½%
	(*F*) *Musical instruments of the lute class, for example, banjos, guitars, mandolins or ukuleles* *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (E))		Free	7½%	7½%
	(*G*) *Other musical instruments:*						
	(1) *Mouth organs having 40 reeds or more* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (D))		Free	12½%	17½%
	(2) *N.e.i.* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (A))		5%	17½%	17½%
	(*H*) *Musical instrumentss parts and accessories:*						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws, viz.: Actions in separate parts (except keyboards), strings, hammers and ivories, handles and hinges for pianos, violin mutes and chin rests, holders for attaching to band or orchestral instruments, piano player and similar records for rendering music by mechanical process* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 361)		Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) *Metal pipes for pipe organs* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 363)		17½%	35%	37½%
	(3) *Parts for pianos and player pianos*						
	(*a*) *Keyboards, complete or incomplete* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 365 (D))		17½%	42½%	45%
	(*b*) *Parts, n.e.i., as prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 365 (E))		12½%	27½%	27½%
	(4) *Metronomes and the like* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (A))		5%	17½%	17½%
	(*I*) *Music boxes* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 366 (A))		5%	17½%	17½%
364	[Organs, pipe . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	27½%	45%	(Under	No change new Item 363 (D))	

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
365	Pianos and parts thereof:						
	(A) Grand, with or without player mechanism *each*	£9	£45	£45		No change	
	or ad val.	17½%	45%	47½%	(Under new Item 363 (B) (1))		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(B) Upright, player or with provision for incorporating the player mechanism *each*	£9	£45	£45		No change	
	or ad val.	20%	47½%	47½%	(Under new Item 363 (B) (2))		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	ad val.	5%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
	(C) Upright, n.e.i. *each*	£5	£27 5s.	£27 10s.		No change	
	ad val	17½%	45%	47½%	(Under new Item 363 (B) (3))		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(D) Keyboards, complete or incomplete *ad val.*	17½%	42½%	45%		No change	
					(Under new Item 363 (H) (3) (a))		
	(E) Parts, n.e.i., as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	12½%	27½%	27½%		No change	
366					(Under new Item 363 (H) (3) (b))		
	(A) Musical instruments, n.e.i.; musical boxes; metronomes and the like *ad val.*	5%	17½%	17½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 363 (G) (2)), 363 (H) (4) and 363 (I))		
	(B) Carillons and bells, including fittings therefor but not including structural iron or steel, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½%	15%		No change	
					(Under new Item 363 (C))		
	(C) Accordions:						
	(1) Piano accordions *ad val.*	Free	10%	12½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 363 (E) (1))		
	(2) Other *ad val.*	Free	12½%	17½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 363 (E) (2))		
	(D) Mouth harmonicas having 40 reeds or more *ad val.*	Free	12½%	17½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 363 (G) (1))		
	(E) Musical instruments of the lute class, for example, banjos, guitars, mandolins and ukuleles] *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 363 (F))		
	Hardened proteins for example, hardened casein and hardened gelatine:						
	(A) Casein:						
	(1) *Not worked or not further worked than surface worked:*						
	(a) *Sheets, rods and tubes:*						
	(1) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws*		No change		Free	Free	Free
					(Under former Item 441 (A))		
	(2) *Other* *ad val.*		No change		10%	22½%	22½%
					(Under former Item 441 (B))		
	(b) *Other* *ad val.*		No change		17½%	40%	40%
					(Under former Item 255 (B) (2))	Primage duty	
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	(2) *Articles, n.e.i., made therefrom* *ad val.*		No change		30%	47½%	55%
					(Under Item 369 (A))		
	(B) Gelatine:						
	(1) *Not worked or not further worked than surface worked* *per lb.*		Various		Is. 2d.	Is. 7d.	Is. 7d.
	or ad val.				(Under former Items 255 (C) (1) and (C) (2) (b))		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty				30%	40%	57½%
	(2) *Articles, n.e.i., made therefrom* *ad val.*		No change		30%	47½%	55%
					(Under Item 369 (A))		
	(C) *Other, worked or not worked, including articles, n.e.i.* *ad val.*		No change		30%	47½%	55%
					(Under Item 369 (A))		
368	Artificial resins and plastic materials:						
	(D) Polymerization and copolymerization products of the ethylene type:						
	(1) *Emulsions, solutions, pastes, powders, granules, flakes, lumps and similar forms, including moulding compounds, not covered by item 232 (E) or item 255 (B) (1); waste and scrap:*						
	(a) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* *ad val.*		No change		Free	Free	Free
					(Under former Item 369 (C) (5) (a))		
	(b) *Other:*						
	(1) *High density type* *ad val.*		Various		Free	12½%	12½%
					(Under former Items 369 (C) (5) (b) (1) and (C) (5) (b) (2))		
	(2) *Other* *per lb.*		Various		7d.	7d.	7d.
	less ad val.				10%		
	or ad val.				(Under former Items 369 (C) (5) (c) (1) and (C) (5) (c) (2))	35%	35%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty				25%		
	(2) *Plates, sheets, strip film roll film, foil tubes, rods, sticks and other profile shapes, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including: goods covered by item 255 (B) (1), material which has been further worked (e.g., drilled, milled, contour worked, edges bevelled, edges hemmed, fittings attached, holes punched); impregnated or coated textile fabrics:*						
	(a) *Hose* *ad val.*		No change		22½%	45%	45%
						Primage duty	
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	(b) *Other* *ad val.*		No change		10%	22½%	27½%
					(Under former Item 369 (D) (5) and 369 (F) (1) (e))		
	(3) *Articles made therefrom:*						
	(a) *Curtains* *ad val.*		No change		12½%	32½%	32½%
						Primage duty	
	ad val.				(Under Item 121 (A) (1))	10%	10%
	(b) *Table cloths, table centres and the like:*				5%		
	(1) *Textile supported* *ad val.*		No change		17½%	35%	40%
						Primage duty	
	ad val.				(Under Item 120 (A) (1))	10%	10%
	(2) *Other* *ad val.*		No change		5%	10%	10%
					(Under Item 369 (B) (1))	47½%	55%
	(c) *Seat covers for vehicles* *ad val.*		No change		30%		
					(Under Item 359 (F))	37½%	37½%
	(d) *Bags, n.e.i. (i.e., containers)* *ad val.*		No change		27½%		
						30%	30%
	ad val.				12½%	Primage duty	
	(e) *Hose fitted* *ad val.*		No change		(Under Item 133 (B))	10%	10%
					5%	45%	45%
	ad val.				22½%	Primage duty	
	(f) *N.E.I.* *ad val.*		No change		(Under Item 332 (E) (2))	10%	10%
					5%	47½%	55%
					(Under Item 369 (B) (1))		
					30%		

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
369	Goods not included under any other heading in the Tariff, viz.:						
	(A) Of asbestos, bone [casein or other protein plastic], celluloid, indurated fibre, ivory, papier-mache, or pulp . . . . . *ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%	(Under new Items 366 (A) (2) 366 (B) (2) and 366 (C))	No change Item 369 (A) and	
	[(C) Synthetic resins, not processed, or processed to a lesser extent than the state of blocks, films, rods, sheeting, sheets, strips, tubes or other preformed shapes, and synthetic resin, moulding compounds, viz.:						
	(5) Of polyethylene:						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free	(Under new Item 368 (D) (1) (a))	No change	
	(b) High density:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	12½%	12½%
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before September 1, 1961, a Temporary Duty of . . *per lb.*	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.	(Under new Item 368 (D) (1) (b) (1))		
	(c) Other:						
	(1) Having a f.o.b. price per lb. not less than 28 pence . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
	and, in addition, a Temporary Duty of. . . . . *per lb.*	3d.	3d.	3d.			
	per lb.				7d.	7d.	7d.
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
	less *ad val.*				10%	—	—
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES as follows:						
	per lb.	3d.	3d.	3d.			
	or *ad val.*				25%	35%	35%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty				(Under new Item 368 (D) (1) (b) (2))		
	AND, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before September 1, 1961, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price per 1b. is less than 28 pence] . . . . . *per lb.*	¼d.	¼d.	¼d.			
	(C) (5) *No paragraph.*						
	[(D) Synthetic resins processed to the state of, but not further than, blocks, films, rods, sheeting, sheets, strips, tubes or other preformed shapes, viz.:						
	(5) Of polyethylene] . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	22½%	27½%	(Under new Item 368 (D) (2) (b))	No change	
	(D) (5) *No paragraph.*						
	[(F) Films, sheeting or sheets, supported with textile fabric; films sheeting or sheets, which have been printed, polished or embossed or subjected to any combination of these processes; coated textile fabrics including leather cloth and imitation oil baize; viz.:						
	(1) Produced from or prepared with synthetic resin:						
	(e) Of polyethylene] . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	22½%	27½%	(Under new Items 105 (H) (4) and 368 (D) (2) (b))	No change	
	(F) (1) (e) *No sub-paragraph*						
380	(B) *Vacuum cleaners including parts therefor, not covered by item* 179 (L) (1) *or* 179 (M) *ad val.*	(Under former Item 380 (B) (3))	No change		Free	17½%	17½%
441	[Sheets, rods and tubes, wholly or in part of casein, viz.:						
	(A) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free	(Under new Item 366 (A) (1) (a) (1))	No change	
	(B) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	22½%	22½%	(Under new Item 366 (A) (1) (a) (2))	No change	

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100

(*Continued on next page*)

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff, will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses and Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

NORTHERN REGION. Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. (Tel.: Newcastle 27550. Code: ONE 2. 27550.)
R. Wood.

NORTH EASTERN REGION. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761.)
E. Atherton.

EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355.)
Barry Kay, C.B.E.

SOUTH WESTERN REGION. Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. (Tel.: Bristol 62-2851. Code: OBR 2. 62-2851.)
M. Weber.

WALES. Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

MIDLAND REGION. Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel.: Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221.)
P. J. L. Homan.

NORTH WESTERN REGION. 76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel.: Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171.)
R. J. Forbes.

SCOTLAND. 40 George Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel.: Glasgow Bell 4455. Code: 041. BEL 4455.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel.: Inverness 31998. Code: OIN 2. 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND. Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the questions whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Peanuts, peanut oil and other edible vegetable oils** Tariff Items 92(E), 230(A), 230(B)(5) and 230(C)).

(2) **Linseed, safflower seed and soya beans, linseed, safflower and soya bean oils including modified oils thereof. Meals and flours produced from linseed, safflower seed or soya beans.** (Tariff Items 68, 77(A), 77(B), 77(C), 92(D), 92(F), 92(G), 230(A)(5), 230(A)(7), 230(A)(8)(a), 230(A)(8)(b), 230(B)(1), 230(B)(4), 230(B)(5) and 230(C)).

Both these references have been made as the result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125 = £Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
68	OIL CAKE and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils	Free	Free	Free
77	NON-DEFATTED FLOURS OR MEALS of oil seeds or oleaginous fruit covered by Item 92, but not including mustard flour or peanut butter:			
	(A) Soya bean flour . . per cental	3s. 1½d.	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
	(B) Linseed meal . . . per cental	3s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	(C) Other . . . . per cental	1s. 6d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
92	OIL SEEDS and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken, of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, but not including olives, cocoa beans, coconuts (other than copra), roasted groundnuts or seeds and fruit used primarily for purposes other than the extraction of oil:			
	*(A) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free	Free
	*(B) Copra	Free	Free	Free
	*(C) Cotton seeds . . . per cental	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	(D) Linseed . . . . per cental	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
	(E) Groundnuts (peanuts) and groundnut kernels . . . . per cental	£2 1s. 8d.	£3 6s. 8d.	£3 6s. 8d.
	(F) Soya beans . . . per cental	1s. 1½d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(G) Other	Free	Free	Free
230	(A) Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:			
	(1) (a) For all purposes, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . .	Free	Free	Free
	(1) (b) For denaturation:			
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . per gallon	Free	4d.	4d.
	(2) Other than as prescribed by Departmental By-laws under clause (1), as prescribed by Departmental By-laws per gallon	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(2) Babassu; rape seed; palm, inedible; palm kernel; tung; oiticica; crude coconut	Free	Free	Free
	(3) Castor . . . . per gallon	6½d.	1s.	1s.
	(4) (a) Olive . . . . per gallon	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
	(b) Peanut . . . . per gallon	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a temporary duty of . per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	(c) Palm, edible:			
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . .	Free	Free	Free
	(2) Other	Free	Free	Free
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before February 2, 1962, and which have not been entered for warehousing before February 2, 1962, a temporary duty of . . per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	(5) Linseed . . . . per gallon	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	(6) Japan wax; myrtle wax; vegetable tallows . . . . . per lb.	¾d.	1¼d.	1¼d.
	(7) Safflower seed . . . . per gallon	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(8) Other fixed vegetable oils:			
	(a) Edible . . . . per gallon	2s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
	(b) Inedible . . . . per gallon	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(B) Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or inert gas or otherwise modified:			
	(1) Linseed oil, boiled, oxidized blown, polymerized, isomerized or containing added driers . . . per gallon	1s. 10d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	*(2) Castor oil, dehydrated . per gallon	6½d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
	*(3) Rape seed oil, blown . . .	Free	Free	Free
	(4) Other vegetable paint oils . per gallon	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	(5) Other, including animal or fish oils per gallon	6d.	9d.	9d.
	*(6) Turkey red oil . . . per gallon	6d.	8d.	8d.
	(C) Animal or vegetable fats and oils, solidified or hardened by hydrogenation, whether or not refined, but not further prepared per lb.	2¼d.	3¼d.	4d.

** These items are for information only. They do not form part of the reference.*

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorites to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than April 6, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 2927/62, (2) C.R.E. 2928/62.

Temporary Duties on Taximeters

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 16, 1962 (page 373), to the effect that a reference had been made to the Deputy Chairman of the Australian Tariff Board in respect of taximeters.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Deputy Chairman's recommendations a temporary duty of £A4 each has been imposed. This additional duty does not apply to goods in transit on or before February 8, 1962.

Full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

Lancashire Textile Directory

The 1962 edition of 'The Lancashire Textile Industry' is now available from John Worrall Ltd., Oldham, Lancs, 32s. 6d.

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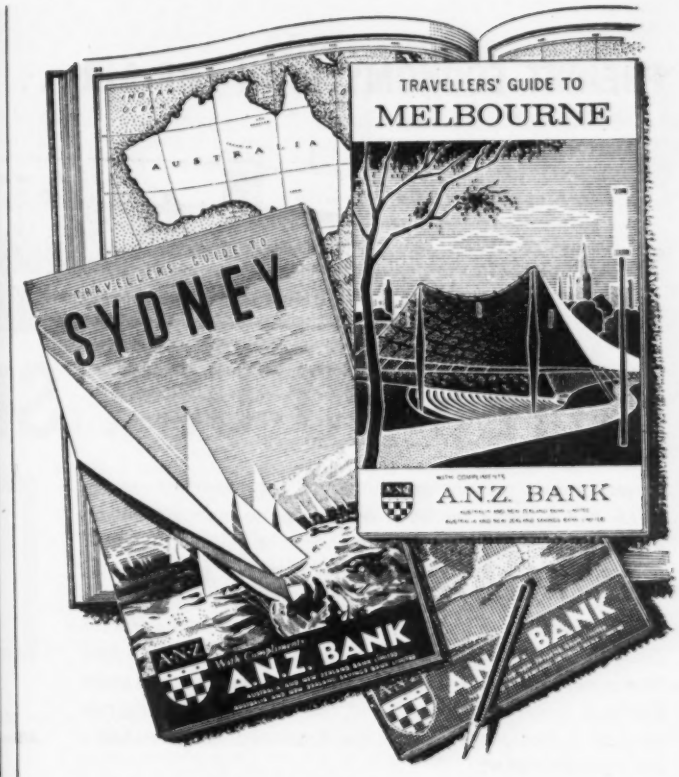

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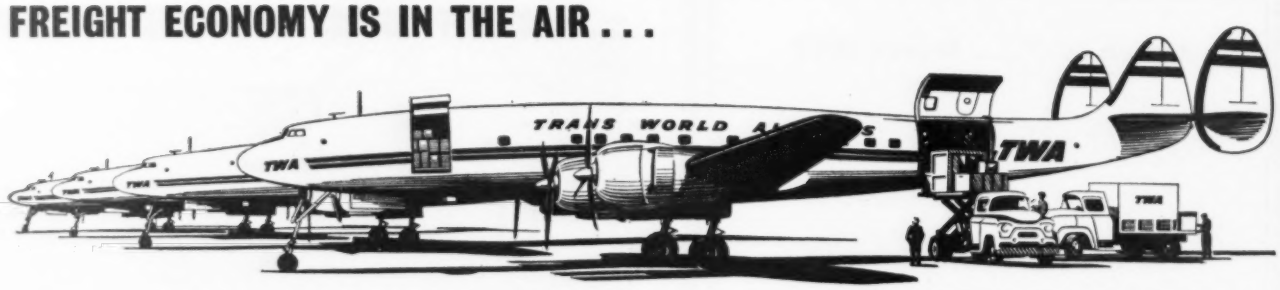

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MEXICO

Customs Tariff Changes

BY DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on the dates stated the following changes were made in the Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty
	Published February 17, 1962, and effective the day after.		(*Pesos: % ad val.*)
715.10.04	Machine tools for sinking, boring, moulding, carving or overlapping wood, even when they have special systems for copying models or drawings	Gross kilo	0·50 + 12 (No change)
715.10.07	Machines for the manufacture of veneers, wooden boards or plywood	,,	0·50 + 12 (No change)
	(Amended descriptions)		
715.10.14	Machines for the superficial treatment of wood, such as varnishing, lacquering, metallizing or painting, or other treatment carried out with similar materials	,,	0·50 + 12
	(New heading)		
715.11.06	Machine tools for sawing or cutting metals by means of circular saws, metal discs or abrasive materials	,,	0·50 + 12 (No change)
715.11.22	Machines or apparatus for welding, cutting or perforating metals by any system, except for those included in heading No. 721.04.02	,,	0·50 + 12 (No change)
	(Amended descriptions)		
715.11.45	Machine tools used for the manufacture of metal containers, even when they groove, coil, roll, cut, flange, furrow, etc., or perform similar operations, although they may stamp letters or other characters	,,	0·50 + 12
715.11.70	Steel rollers for rolling machines and trains when it can be clearly proved to the Ministry of Finance that they have been forged	,,	0·02 + 10
715.11.71	Iron or steel rollers, moulded or cast, for machines or trains for rolling metals, weighing up to 3,500 kgs.	,,	0·20 + 25
715.11.72	Iron or steel rollers, moulded or cast, for machines or trains for rolling metals, weighing more than 3,500 kgs.	,,	0·15 + 15
	(New headings)		
	Published February 19, 1962, and effective the day after:		
260.99.08	Volcanic cinders, slag or lava with multiple irregular cavities giving them a spongy appearance, and whose iron oxide content gives them a black or red coloration, commercially known as '*tezontles*'	100 Gross Kilos	0·25 + exempt
574.00.01	Solid salts of any origin, weighing up to 5 kgs. including packing, whose commercial presentation shows that they are chemicaly pure and which are used in the preparation of chemical reagents	Legal Kilo	0·30 + 10
574.00.02	Chemical or mineral products (except for alkaloids and those included in heading No. 574.00.01), weighing up to 1 kg. including immediate packing, whose commercial presentation shows that they are chemically pure and which are used in the preparation of chemical reagents	,,	0·30 + 10
	(New headings)		
	Published February 20, 1962, and effective the day after:		
069.00.07	Juniper berries	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10
655.02.04	Glass capillary tubes, up to 65 cm. in length, with an exterior diameter of up to 2 mm., used in the manufacture of resistances for electrical apparatus	,,	0·10 + 7
	(New headings)		
	Published February 21, 1962:		
900.01.01	Animals of the horse species for breeding and for rearing, up to one year of age, with the approval of the National Racing Commission	Head	Exempt + 4
	(Amended description)		
900.01.03	Deleted.		
900.01.05	Mares for racing	,,	2,000·00 + 25
900.01.06	Non-castrated horses for racing	,,	2,000.00 + 25
900.01.07	Castrated horses for racing	,,	2,000·00 + 40
	Effective five days after publication, except for those goods which can plainly be proved within thirty days to have been shipped before the date of publication, when either the previous duties or the current ones will be applied, according to whichever favour the importer.		
715.08.38	Machines or apparatus for opening animals destined for consumption and extracting the viscera thereof, including those which perform cleaning operations	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 12

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decrees Nos. 812 of January 24 and 1132 of February 5 modify as follows the list attached to Decree No. 5349/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278);

Decree No. 812

Include the following items:

Tariff No.	Item	List No.
5063	Medicinal solution of lignocaine in an atomizing container	5
4271	Dry lyophilized powder of hydrolyzed pepsin	2
4749	Protein hydrolysate ('Amigen', 'Amino-nat', 'Elamina', 'Lactamin', 'Parenamine')	2
4280	Amine of abietyl alcohols ('Rosin Amine D')	2
4600	Powder with the characteristics of a gum of vegetable origin (Harina Guar, 'Gum Guar', 'Jaguar', 'Regonol', 'Gum Ciamopsis, 'Burtonita', 'V-7-E')	3
4280	2-Imino-5-phenyloxazolidin-4-one ('Energol')	2
4744 bis	Semipolymerized, thermostable, synthetic resin composed of a copolymer of methacrylic acid and ethylhexyl acrylate ('P.D.R.-14')	2
3538	Sheet composed of a felted base of cellulosic fibres with the morphological characteristics of linen, which bears on one side a layer of a finish with a basis of polyvinyl chloride ('Fieltro prensado')	4

Decree No. 1132

Include in List No. 1 (without surcharge) :Titaniferous slag, Tariff No. 4874; and Titanium mineral, only. Tariff No. 4874.

Delete from List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge): Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form only. Tariff No. 1195; and Compressed asbestos fibre jointing with metallic insertion, in sheet form, only. Tariff No. 1196.

Include in List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge): Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form to bear pressures of over 28 kilos per sq. cm. and temperatures of up to 510°C., without metallic insertions. Tariff No. 1195;

Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form, special, for aviation engines, to bear pressures of up to 60 kilos per sq. cm., and temperatures of up to 510°C. Tariff No. 1195;

Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form with metallic insertion, to bear pressures of more than 31 kilos per sq. cm. and temperatures of up to 510·C. Tariff No. 1196; and

Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form with metallic insertion, special for diesel engine cylinder heads, to bear pressures of up to 49 kilos per sq. cm. and temperatures of up to 480°C. Tariff No. 1196.

Include in List No. 8 (80 per cent. surcharge): Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form, only, without metallic insertion; not included in other lists. Tariff No. 1195; and

Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form with metallic insertion only, not included in other lists. Tariff No. 1196.

Tariff No. 44. 'Whole salted cod fish and other similar fish in a fresh or semi-processed state, with not less than 45 per cent. moisture.' List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge).

This item is modified to read: 'Whole salted cod fish and other similar fish in a fresh or semi-processed state, with not less than 45 per cent. moisture, only, for processing in drying and salting establishments registered with the Secretariat of State for Agriculture and Livestock.'

BARBADOS

Exemptions from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of an Order which amends the Second Schedule to the Barbados Customs Tariff Act, 1921 (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty) as follows:

By deleting from the item commencing with the words 'Airline equipment and spares' paragraph (b) and substituting therefor the following new paragraph:

(b) Ground equipment: Articles of a specialized nature when imported for use:

(i) in the maintenance, repair or servicing of an aircraft on the ground, including testing equipment;

(ii) as passenger-handling equipment or cargo-loading equipment, including trollies and hand-trucks, on proof being given to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs, that such articles are imported exclusively for such use.

Import Licensing Regulations

THE FOLLOWING item has been added to the list of goods which require specific licences when imported into Barbados (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 5, 1960, page 1125):

SUGAR – Granulated.

PANAMA

Increased Duties on Alcoholic Beverages

NOTICES appearing in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9, 1962 (page 330) and February 23, 1962 (page 421) gave details of increases in the Customs Duty on imported liquors. H.M. Embassy in Panama City reports the re-issue of the Decree in the *Gaceta Oficial* of February 8, 1962, showing the following modifications:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	New Duty
			(Balboas)
112-01-02	Champagne	Litre	2·28
112-01-03	Other sparkling wines, n.e.s.	,,	2·28

As the Customs Duties are effective sixty (60) days after the Law is published this means that the operative date is now April 9, 1962.

URUGUAY

Amendments to Import Lists

URUGUAYAN Bank of Republic Circular 67/15 of March 1 makes the following additions to the Uruguayan Imports Lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 16, 23 and 30, 1960:

Sub-Group	Commodity	Surcharge %	C.i.f. Price Average
33.128	Spares, valves and accessories for radio-telegraph and radio communication sets and equipment used by cable and wireless companies	—	—
49.087	Engine, clutch, gearbox group for motor-cycles, mopeds and similar vehicles	40	U.S. $1·50 per kil

BRAZIL

Fiscal Dollar Conversion Rate

H.M. EMBASSY at Rio de Janeiro reports that the conversion rate for the fiscal dollar, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* import duties, will be 317·06 Cruzeiros to the United States dollar during March. The previous rate was 308·27 Cr. to the dollar (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962, page 476.)

UNITED STATES

Labelling of Hazardous Substances

THE REGULATIONS made under the United States Federal Hazardous Substances Labelling Act have been further amended to exempt viscous nitrocellulose-base adhesives containing more than 4 per cent. methyl alcohol by weight from the need for a label statement: 'Cannot be made non-poisonous,' provided the total amount of methyl alcohol by weight does not exceed 15 per cent. and the contents of any container do not exceed 2 fluid ounces.

Further information may be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 372-3.)

CANADA

'Made in Canada' Rulings

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made recently for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada'.

Domestic electrical automatic can openers.
(Ruling effective March 28, 1962).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-7-2 dated March 7, 1962.

Exports to Canada

Information for manufacturers exporting to Canada is contained in the third edition of the booklet: 'The Canadian Standards Association Approval and Certification Services' published by the B.S.I./CSA Agency, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Price 6s.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of March 1, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 57 of March 7, 1962) contains a list of goods (reproduced below) to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from *non-E.E.C.* countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may *not* be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported. This stipulation is waived however, for goods in respect of which the annual quota is unlimited.

The Order came into force from March 1, 1962.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric Tons)	Duty free or Reduced Duty
			Per Cent.
ex 28.28 G I	Vanadium pentoxide (vanadium anhydride) destined for the manufacture of ferro-alloys	170	Free
ex 39.01 B VIII a	Polyoxymethylene resins, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders	Unlimited	4
39.02 B III a	Polysulphohaloethylenes, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders.	Unlimited	4
ex 39.02 B VIII a	Copolymers of vinyl chloride and of vinylidene chloride, made up from at least 80% of vinylidene chloride, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders	Unlimited	4

An earlier notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 2, 1962 (page 253).

SPAIN

Opening of Global Quotas

THE 1962 list of global quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9 (page 327) and March 2 (page 467).

The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		U.S. *Dollars*	
28 (a)	Iron and steel bars	Not stated	Open permanently with twice monthly distributions.
(b)	Rolled iron and steel sections		
(c)	Iron and steel hoops		
(d)	Iron and steel plate		
32	Non-liberalized civil engineering and mining machinery and parts thereof, including dumpers	375,000	April 14
42	Goggles, binoculars, spectacles and the like, and their manufactures, including components	50,000	April 15
43	Clinical thermometers, counter of all types, taximeters, and their parts	50,000	April 15

Information about the opening of global quota No. 41 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16 (page 587).

The Spanish authorities have now announced that this global quota will be permanently open (with monthly distributions) to applications from firms which are duly authorized by the Ministry of Industry, for import licences for parts and components for the manufacture of vehicles for the road transport of goods with a load capacity of over 750 kilogrammes.

Import licences for components for other types of vehicles under this quota will continue to be distributed on a six monthly basis.

Producing for European Markets

The text of papers given at the joint B.P.C. – Export Council for Europe conference at the 1961 Factory Equipment Exhibition have been published. Copies: British Productivity Council, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. Price 2s. 6d.

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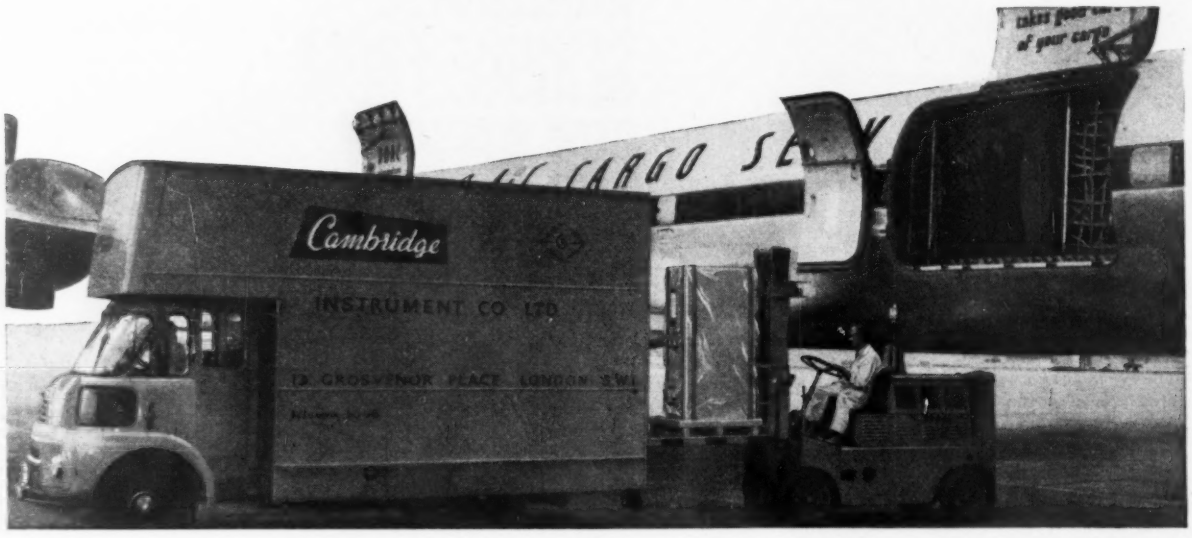

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DENMARK

Non-Application of Further E.F.T.A. Tariff Reduction

THE DANISH Authorities have published the following list of industrial goods which will not enjoy the further 10 per cent. EFTA tariff reduction effective on March 1, 1962. The sub-headings quoted below are those used in the Danish Brussels Nomenclature Tariff.

Tariff No.	Description
15.08	Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise modified.
ex 15.10	Fatty acids.
	Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa:
ex 17.04	B. Other, except fondants, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, containing 80 per cent. or more by weight of added sweetening matter.
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa.
ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, and the like, cakes and Danish pastry.
	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:
24.02	A. Cigars and cigarillos:
	1. Weighing 3 grams or less each
	2. Other
	Monoacids and their anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:
29.14	D. Fatty acids
	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose:
29.43	A. Glucose
	Varnishes and lacquers; distempers; prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather; other paints and enamels; pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paint or enamel media; stamping foils; dyes in forms or packing of a kind sold by retail:
32.09	B. Other
32.10	Artist's, student's and signboard painters' colours, modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings, including such colour in sets or outfits, with or without brushes, palettes or other accessories.
32.12	Glaziers' putty; grafting putty; painters' fillings, stopping and sealing pastes, and similar pastes.
35.05	Dextrins; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues.
	Prepared glues not elsewhere specified or included; products suitable for use as glues, put up for sale by retail as glues in packages not exceeding a net weight of 1 kilogram:
35.06	A. Containing starch or any laceous products
37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth, unexposed or exposed but not developed.
	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahalvethylene, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivates, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivates, cournarone-indene resins):
ex 39.02	B. Floor covering materials
	Articles of a kind described in heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:
ex 39.07	B. Other:
	3. Floor covering materials
	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber:
40.05	A. Camelback and patching rubber for tyre cases and inner tubes.
	Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes, and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles or unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber (for example, impregnated textile thread; unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber adhesives on backings of any material including vulcanized rubber; rings and discs):
40.06	C. Other
	Plates, sheets, strip, rods, and profile shapes, or unhardened vulcanized rubber:
40.08	B. Other
40.09	Piping and tubing, or unhardened vulcanized rubber.
40.10	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of vulcanized rubber.
	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds:
ex 40.11	A. Tyres and inner tubes for pedal cycles and for cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor; solid tyres except tubeless tyres.
	Hygenic and pharmaceutical articles (including teats), of unhardened vulcanized rubber, with or without fittings of hardened rubber:
40.12	B. Other
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber.
41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within headings No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08.
	Sheep and lambskin leather, except leather falling within headings Nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08
41.03	B. Other
	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08
41.04	B. Other
41.06	Chamois-dressed leather
42.02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suit-cases, hat-boxes, travelling-bags, haversacks, knapsacks, rucksacks kitbags), handbags, wallets, purses, satchels, brief-cases, collar-boxes, dressing-cases, pouches, toilet-bags, tool-cases and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric.
	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather, or of composition leather:
42.03	B. Other:
	1. Gloves, sewn or merely cut
	2. Other
42.05	Other articles of leather or of composition leather
44.18	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour, or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks, or the like.
44.21	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, imported assembled, unassembled or partly assembled.
	Builders' carpentry and joinery (including prefabricated and sectional buildings and assembled parquet flooring panels):
ex 44.23	C. Doors and door-frames; window and window frames
46.03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods falling within heading No. 46.01 or 46.02; articles of loofah.

Tariff No.	Description
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls, or sheets:
	A. Creped paper (whether or not perforated), in rolls, or not, more more than 27 cm. in width
	C. Other
48.06	Paper and paperboard, ruled, lined or squared, but not otherwise printed, in rolls or sheets
	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured surface-decorated or printed (not merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:
48.07	C. Other
	Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders:
48.09	A. Building board, of a thickness of not less than 6mm. and weighing 300 grams and less per square metre per 1 mm. of thickness
ex 48.11	Wallpaper
48.13	Carbon and other copying papers (including duplicator stencils) and transfer papers, cut to size, whether or not put up in boxes.
48.14	Writing blocks, envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards, correspondence cards; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape.
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard.
48.17	Box files, letter trays, storage boxes, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard, of a kind commonly used in offices, shops and the like.
48.18	Registers, exercise books, note books, memorandum blocks, order books, receipt books, diaries, blotting-pads, binders, (loose-leaf or other), file-covers and other stationery of paper or paper-board; sample and other albums and book covers, of paper or paperboard.
48.19	Paper, or paperboard labels, whether or not printed or gummed.
	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, or cellulose wadding:
48.21	D. Other
49.09	Picture post-cards, Christmas and other picture greeting cards, printed by any other process, with or without trimmings.
49.10	Calendars of any kind, of paper or paperboard, including calendar blocks
	Other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs:
49.11	B. Other
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monfilor strip of heading Nos. 51.01 or 52.02.
	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie:
	In other cases:
54.05	B. 2. Floor-cloth fabrics
	Other woven fabrics of cotton:
	In other cases:
55.09	B. 2. Floor-cloth fabrics
	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste):
	In other cases:
56.07	B. 2. Floor-cloth fabrics
	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not:
	Of flax or ramie:
59.04	B. 2. Other
59.04	C. 2. All other
59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials
ex 60.02	A. Gloves of nylon
62.04	C. Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods:
	1. Tents and camping equipment.
	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns):
62.05	C. Floor and kitchen cloths
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material.
64.05	Parts of footwear (including uppers, in-soles and screw-on heels) of any material except metal.
	Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas):
66.01	B. Other
	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof (including mosaic cubes), other than goods falling within heading 68.01 or within Chapter 69:
68.02	B. 2. Other
	Worked slate and articles of slate, including articles of agglomerated slate:
68.03	B. Other
68.14	Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials.
	Piping, conduits and guttering (including angles, bends and similar fittings).
69.06	A. Of acid resistant materials
69.07	Unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles.
70.05	Unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles.
70.07	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass, (including flashed or wired glass) cut to shape other than rectangular shape, or bent or otherwise worked (for example, edge worked or engraved), whether or not surface ground or polished; multiple-walled insulating glass; leaded lights and the like.
	Carboys, bottles, jars, pots tubular containers and similar containers, of glass, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods; stoppers and other closures, of glass:
70.10	B. Other carboys; bottles of a capacity of 150 cubic cm. or more
	C. Bottles of a capacity of less than 150 cubic cm.
	D. Other
70.13	Glassware (other than articles falling within heading 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses

(*Continued on next page*)

Denmark (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description
	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass:
70.14	B. Other
	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits:
73.18	A Welded tube and pipes and blanks therefor.
	Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, of sheet or plate iron or steel, of a description commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:
ex 73.25	Containers with a capacity of 20 litres and over
	Gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing, reinforcing fabric and similar materials, of iron or steel wire:
73.27	B. Other
	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel:
73.35	B. Other
ex 73.36	Gas cookers
ex 73.37	Central heating boilers and parts thereof
	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of steel:
73.38	B. Other
ex 73.40	Dustbins and sewage buckets
	Other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of copper:
74.18	A. Gilt or silvered articles
	Other articles of nickel:
	A. Household and sanitary articles, including parts thereof:
75.06	1. Gilt or silvered articles
	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware of aluminium:
76.15	B. Other
	Hand tools, the following: spades, shovels, picks, hoes, forks and rakes; axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, hay knives, grass shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry:
82.01	B. Other
	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), other than knives falling within heading 82.06:
82.09	A. Gilt or silvered articles
	Spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware:
82.14	A. Gilt or silvered articles
	Handles of base metal for articles falling within heading 82.09, 82.13, 82.14:
82.15	A. Gilt or silvered articles
83.01	Locks and padlocks (key, combination or electrically operated) and parts thereof, of base metal; frames incorporating locks, for handbags, trunks or the like, and parts of such frames, of base metal; keys for any of the foregoing articles, finished or not, of base metal.
83.02	Base metal fittings and mountings of a kind suitable for furniture, doors, staircases,, windows, blinds and coachwork, saddlery, trunks, caskets and the like (including automatic door closers); base metal hat-racks, hat-pegs, brackets and the like.
	Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading 85.22)
ex 85.07	B. Electric lighting articles and parts.
	Internal combustion piston engines:
84.06	B. Outboard motors, except outboard motors with a cylinder capacity exceeding 80 c.c.; motors for auto-cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor falling within 87.09 B; parts of the above motors.
ex 84.10	Electrically operated petrol pumps and parts thereof.
	Furnace burners for liquid fuel (atomizers), for pulverized solid fuel or gas; mechanical stokers, mechanical grates, mechanical ash dischargers and similar appliances:
84.13	A. Furnace burners for liquid fuel (atomisers), with a fuel consumption not exceeding 75 kg. per hour; heavy-oil burners and the like.
ex 84.14	Bakery ovens and parts thereof
	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other)
ex 84.15	B. Other 1. Refrigerating cabinets and refrigerators with a maximum capacity of 250 litres; parts thereof 2. Refrigerating and freezing units, such as refrigerating cabinets, domestic deep freezers, refrigerating cabinets and display units for shop use and parts thereof, except freezing cabinets, refrigerating and freezing boxes with a capacity of over 375 litres and parts thereof.
ex 84.16	B. Ironing machines and parts thereof
ex 84.18	Centrifugal clothes dryers and parts thereof
ex 84.22	B. Lifts and parts thereof
ex 84.30	Machinery and apparatus for bakeries, bread factories and biscuit factories, also for the treatment and preparation of meat; parts thereof
ex 84.40	B. Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery); parts of such machinery.
ex 84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances etc. of a weight less than 3 kilograms each, except oil output regulators, burners and the like.
ex 85.01	B. Electrical generators, motors, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus; parts thereof, except rotary and static plates.
ex 85.06	Machinery for grinding, mincing and mixing of foodstuffs and parts thereof.
ex 85.11	B. Bakery ovens and parts thereof
ex 85.12	Electrical cookers and irons
85.14	A. Loudspeakers and audio-frequency electric amplifiers and parts thereof
	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:
85.15	C. Other
	Electricl capacitors, fixed or variable:
85.18	A. Of a weight not exceeding 500 grams each
ex 87.02	C. Omnibuses; ambulances
87.03	Special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as break-down lorries, fire-engines, fire-escapes, snow-ploughs, spraying lorries, crane lorries, searchlight lorries, mobile workshops and mobile radio-logical units), but not including the motor vehicles of heading 87.02.
	Bodies (including cabs) for the motor vehicles falling within 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:
ex 87.05	B. Chassis for buses and for automobiles for the transport of goods, total weight of 3,000 kg. and over.
	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds:
87.09	B. Other
87.10	Cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorised
87.12	A. Frames, front forks, mud-guards, handle-bars, wheels, rims, chain cases, saddles, saddle parts, luggage-racks, stands, handle-bar grips, reflectors and clothes protectors, for vehicles falling within sub-heading 87.09 B and heading 87.10.
87.14	A. Camping caravans and parts thereof
ex 90.26	Gas meters
92.01	A. Upright and grand pianos
96.02	Other brooms and brushes (including brushes of a kind used as parts of machines); paint rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops.
98.02	Slide fasteners and parts thereof.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 724, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 340.)

IRISH REPUBLIC

Tariff Review of Some Footwear

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY in the Irish Republic give notice that in pursuance of a request received from the Minister for Industry and Commerce the Authority will make a review in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement of 1938 as amended in 1948 and 1960 of the Customs duty and quantitative restrictions on boots and shoes of United Kingdom origin which are in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners completely or substantially manufactured and to which the Control of Imports (Quota No .3) Order, 1934, as amended, applies except boots and shoes of which the soles are made wholly or partly of artificial plastic and of which the uppers are not made wholly or mainly of leather and skin or either of them.

The rate of duty applicable to these boots and shoes is set out at Tariff Reference No. 27/05 at 50 per cent. but it is provided that payment of the duty is waived while the import restrictions imposed by the Control of Imports (Quota No. 3) Order, 1934, as amended, remain in operation.

Control of Imports (Quota No. 3) Order, 1934, as amended, applies to all boots and shoes except:

(1) boots made wholly or mainly of rubber, rubber proofed material,

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Irish Republic (*Continued*)

rubber coated material or a combination of two or more of these materials, and

(2) shoes of which the soles are made wholly or partly of rubber or of a material which is artificial rubber or an imitation of rubber or contains rubber as an ingredient and of which the uppers are not made wholly or mainly of leather and skin or either of them.

As provided in Article 8 of the aforementioned Trade Agreement the review will entail the abolition of the quantitative import restrictions.

Any interested person either on his own behalf or in a representative capacity may make a submission to the Authority in relation to the subject matter of the review to which this notice relates.

Notice of intention to make a submission should be forwarded in writing not later than April 6, 1962, to the Industrial Development Authority, 14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, 2.

Import Quotas

THE IRISH AUTHORITIES have announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, for the period April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963:

Goods	Quotas	Quota No.
Some brushes, brooms and mops	50,000 articles	28
Some laminated springs and certain component parts of laminated springs	A quantity equal in value to two-thousand pounds (£2,000)	36

Imports of Live Fish

THE IRISH REPUBLIC Authorities have issued the following notice:

Live Fish (Restriction on Import) Order, 1962

Notice is hereby given that the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Lands has made the above-named Order which prohibits, as from March 23, 1962, the import, save under licence, of live fish and of the eggs or young of such fish.

The Order does not apply to tropical aquarium fish, goldfish, or fish which have been taken by and are landed in the State from an Irish sea-fishing boat.

Applications for import licences under the Order should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Lands, Fisheries Division, 3, Cathal Brugha Street, Dublin, 1.

FRANCE

Imports of goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 14, 1962, announced the opening of the quotas for the imports of British goods. Full details of these quotas, which have been opened for half of the annual value, were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16, 1962 (page 573).

Import licence applications for goods falling within these quotas, made in accordance with previous notices, will be considered null and void if licences have not been granted before March 24, 1962.

I. Quotas for which import licence applications may only be made by the following Associations or similar Organizations:

Quota No.	Organization
3	La Societe Interprofessionelle du lait et de ses derives 'Interlait', 7, rue Scribe, Paris, 9, will issue to importers, as and when required, allocation certificates which will permit the clearance of goods under the global licence, in the name of each interested party.
4	Groupement National Interprofessionel des semences, graines et plants.

II. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined simultaneously:

Applications for import licences for goods falling within Quotas Nos. 19, 48 and 49, accompanied by a *pro forma* invoice, must reach La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, Services des Autorisations Commerciales (importations), 8 Rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9, **not later than 11.30 a.m. on April 2, 1962,** when they will be examined simultaneously by the competent Services Techniques.

III. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined as and when received:

Applications for import licences for goods falling within Quotas Nos. 5, 6 bis, 7, 12, 21, 37, 42, 43, 50 and 53, accompanied by a *pro forma* invoice, may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures from March 14 onwards when they will be examined as and when received.

Special conditions apply to the following quotas:

Quotas 7 and 12. Applications must be accompanied by a *pro forma* invoice in triplicate, in French, dated, with the signature and stamp of the exporter. An indication must be given, in French, of the complete composition analysis (showing in particular, the exact nature of any colouring matter, with reference to the index or to Schultz, and of any chemical products), giving percentage details, of each proposed product, and should be shown on the *pro forma* invoice.

Samples of each product to be imported should be supplied in duplicate to the Ministere de l'Agriculture (Service de la repression des Fraudes), 42 bis, rue de Bourgogne, Paris, 7. These should be supplied in the form in which they will be offered for retail sale, weigh not less than 250 grams and should bear the registered number of the import licence application.

Importers who have submitted samples previously, for which import licences were issued, need not do so again for the same type of product, but should quote the registration numbers of their previous licences.

Quota 53. Credits allocated to this quota are reserved for quota goods necessary for the French economy but not covered elsewhere in this agreement or falling within the global quotas. Licences will be granted upon recommendation of the Ministere Technique and with the approval of the Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures.

IV. Quotas to be administered in Britain:

Import licence applications in respect of goods falling within the undermentioned quotas may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures from March 14 onwards, when they will be examined as and when received.

Applications must bear in block letters the words IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, QUOTA NO..... and be accompanied by a *pro forma* invoice or quota certificate endorsed by the appropriate British authority. The names of these authorities are given below:

Quota No.	Authorizing Authority
6	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Association of Cereal Food Manufacturers Ltd. and the Scottish Oatmeal Millers' Association.
9	Board of Trade.
10	Board of Trade.
11	The Cake and Biscuit Alliance Ltd.
13	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
14	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15 bis	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
16	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
17	Essence Export Group.
18	Rum Importers' Association of Great Britain.
35	British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

The opening of Quotas Nos. 1 and 2 was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 5, 1962 (page 27).

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Global Quotas for Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 10, 1962, announced the opening of credits for the import under global quotas of goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions, during the first half of 1962, from countries of the convertible franc zone, including Britain (with the exception of Egypt).

Applications to import goods in the following lists which, when imported from Britain, are the subject of liberalization measures or negotiated bi-lateral quotas, should be made in accordance with the conditions set out in the appropriate notice and not within the framework of the present notice.

Otherwise applications for licences should be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, Services des Autorisations Commerciales (Importations), Ministere des Finances

(*Continued on next page*)

France (*Continued*)

et des Affaires Economiques, 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9, and should bear in the appropriate places on the application form the inscription 'Contingents globaux – Avis du March 10, 1962 – No. du Code . . .', the country of origin, and the country from which they are being imported.

Import licence applications made in accordance with previous notices for global quotas will be considered null and void if they have not been returned to the importer by March 18, 1962.

I. Products to be imported under the authority of O.N.I.C. and products to be imported by Associations or similar Organizations

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Product	Importing Association
07	Ex Chapters 10 and 11	Cereals and products of the milling industry	L'Office National Interprofessionnel des Cereales (O.N.I.C.), 21 Avenue Bosquet, Paris, 8.
50	Ex 12-01, ex 15-07	Seeds and oils for alimentary use	S.I.O.F.A., 174 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris, 16.
505	12-01 F (II), 15-07 ex B	Linseed oil and seed	S.I.L.I.N., 174 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris, 16.
770	48-01 A and E (I)	Newsprint and paper for periodicals	Societe Professionnelle des papiers de presse, 8 rue Yvon-Villarceau, Paris, 16.

II. Products to be imported under licences for which applications are examined as and when they are received

Quota No.	Tariff Nos.	Product
026	Ex 02-01 B, ex 05-04	Offal and guts for organo-therapeutic use.
0261	02-01 B	Offals.
D.A.	Miscellaneous	Various agricultural products other than those imported under the minimum price arrangements.
170	09-01 A (I) (a)	Green coffee.
1731	09-04 A (I)	Pepper.
174	08-01 D (I) (a) (1)	Shredded coconut.
24	78-01 B, 79-01 B, ex 80-01	Ore and scrap of non-ferrous metals.
25	73-02 IJ (III), ex 80-01, 81-03 ex A, 81-04 F (I), G (I), IJ (I), K (I), M (I), O (I)	Ferro-alloys and various non-ferrous metals.
SMC	Miscellaneous	Various products imported under the authority of the Service Metaux, Minerais et Materiaux de construction de la direction des mines.
31	Ex 73-01	Charcoal iron.
462/463	85-15C(II)(a), 85-21C, E ex (I)	Radio components.
DME	Miscellaneous	Various equipment of mechanical and electrical industries.
47	Miscellaneous	Various aeronautical equipment.
48	89-01 B (I) (b) ex (1)	Sea-going pleasure boats.
5002	12-01 ex A	Edible groundnuts.
5007	15-07 B (II) (c)	Chaulmoorgra oil.
5031	12-01 ex D	Soya seed for industrial use.
5042	15-07 B (I) (a)	Castor oil.
50	12-01 ex G (III), (IV), (VIII) and ex Chapter 15	Various oleaginous seeds and fruits for non-alimentary use and various fatty substances other than those imported under the authority of S.I.O.F.A.
5132	12-01 ex G, 12-07, H, K	Plants for medicinal use and mustard seed for pharmaceutical use.
5146	05-14	Various raw materials of animal origin for pharmaceutical use.
51	Miscellaneous	Various raw materials for the chemical industry.
5325	Miscellaneous	Raw materials for antibiotics, cortisone and steroid derivatives.
535	Miscellaneous	Various raw materials for pharmaecuetical use (notably antibiotics such as cycloserine, viomycin, griseofulin, didromycin, etc.).
539	38-16, 38-19 Q (XI)	Various culture-and re-active media.
54	Miscellaneous	Various parachemical products.
56	Ex Chapter 70	Various glass products.
573	53-02 ex B	Hair of Angora rabbit.
802/803	70-19 A (IV) ex (b), C, 71-01 B, 71-02 ex A, B ex (II), 71-15 A (I), A (II) (b) (3), B (I) (a), B (I) (b) (2) (z), B (II) (b) (3)	Imitation pearls and stones, cultured pearls, cut diamonds, fine stones, manufactures of fine pearls.
DIDT	Miscellaneous	Various products imported under the authority of the Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles.

Licence application for all the goods listed above may be submitted from March 10, 1962, onwards.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

IRAN

Import Payment Regulations

THE CENTRAL BANK of Iran has amended the regulation which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 1, 1961 (page 1148) as paragraph (d) under 'Import Payment Regulations'.

All bills maturing in the Iranian year 1340 (March 21, 1961 to March 20, 1962) which cover goods shipped before April 5, 1961, may now on request be extended and be eligible for settlement up to September 22, 1962, provided that, taking this extension into consideration, the new due date is not more than two years from the date of shipment of the goods.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, ext. 2023), quoting reference CRE/2750/G7.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

New Taxes on Some Goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been notified that under Diploma Legislativo No. 2169, of December 13, 1961, new taxes, to take immediate effect, have been introduced in Mozambique. The consumption tax on beer and tobacco has been increased and a consumption tax imposed for the first time on motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, petrol, alcoholic drinks (other than beer), soft drinks and 'luxury goods'.

Details as follows:

Article	New Tax
Beer, Tobacco	Details will be published as soon as they are available
Motor cars: c.i.f. value	
Under 40 contos (£500)	10 per cent
40-60 contos (£500-£750)	20 " "
60-80 (£750-£1,000)	30 " "
over 80 contos (£1,000)	50 " "
Motor-cycles	10 per cent of c.i.f. value
Bicycles	10 per cent of c.i.f. value
Petrol:	
super	1 Esc. 00 per litre
normal	50 per litre
Alcoholic drinks, Soft drinks	Details will be published as soon as they are available
Whisky	20 Esc. 00 per litre
Luxury goods (see list below)	20 per cent. of c.i.f. value

The tax on personal incomes over £5,000 a year is being increased and the companies tax is being doubled.

Luxury Goods

Tariff No. of Article	Designation of Merchandise
466	Cine-cameras, accessories and separate parts.
508	Projection equipment, accessories and separate parts.
476	Air-conditioning units for domestic use, accessories and separate parts.
783	Costume jewellery.
787	Toys and games
—	Ceramic dolls, statues and animal figures.
822	Gramophone records and both magnetic and wire tapes for the reproduction of sound, except those used for teaching languages. Dictaphone spools.
840	Fireworks.
842	Gramophones, tape recorders and Dictaphones (electrical and mechanical), record players, electric diaphragms and separate parts.
863	Handbags, purses and pocketbooks for ladies whether supplied with toilet articles or not.
518	Cameras (still), enlarging and reducing apparatus, accessories and separate parts.
893-894	Perfumes and toilet articles, except talcum powder.
906-911	Watches (for personal use) their mechanisms and separate parts.
648	Beads and trinkets of glass, and other beads, either loose or made up into unspecified pieces, except costume jewellery.
492	Film plates, films and cine-films to be used in still and cine cameras.
—	Jewellery of precious metals or their alloys – except engraved or filigree silver – whether decoated or not with pearls or precious or artificial stones.
28	Natural pearls, loose, strong or set.
94	Precious stones.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 550 or 685). Reference: CRE 1603/57.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Import Control

THE FEDERATION of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Ministry of Commerce and Industry have made new import control arragements for Poland as follows:

(a) All goods originating in Poland require import licences. Applications for licences in respect of goods not listed are considered on an *ad hoc* basis.

(b) Licences will be issued without monetary limit in accordance with subsections (1) and (2) hereunder:

(1) Items for which import licences will be issued by the head office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on a selective basis for:
(i) types which cannot be substituted for domestic products, and
(ii) quantities to satisfy requirements in excess of domestic production.

Agricultural machinery	Haberdashery
Bicycle parts and accessories	Leather manufactures
*Butter (freedom to tender)	Leather
Carbide	Locks and padlocks
Carbon paper	Mining and industrial machinery
Caplines (hoods)	Newsprint
Chemicals, other than drugs and pharmaceutical for dispensing shown in (2)	Paraffin
Electrical machinery and apparatus	Piece goods for industrial use and for convertors
Electrical household appliances	Paper for making up into excercise books

*The issue of licences for this item will depend on the prior issue of a licence by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(2) Items for which import licences will usually be issued by any office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry upon application:

Ammunition	Lead crystals
Beer, wines and spirits, including brandy	Machine tools
Cotton thread	Medical instruments
Drawing instruments	Motor cycles
Drugs and pharmaceuticals for dispensing (approved by the Ministry of Health)	Motor scooters
	Musical instruments (excluding mouth organs)
Dyestuffs	Oil cloth
Electric and fluorescent lamps	Ornamental porcelainware
	Pencils, lead and colour
Electric metres	Piece goods of nylon or other synthetic fibres not containing rayon or spun rayon
Firearms	
Fire engines and fire apparatus and appliances	Photographic paper and films including X-Ray
Fish, tinned	Railway rolling stock (freedom to tender)
Footballs and adaptors (pump)	
Fountain pen ink	Salt
Glass, window	Scales and balances
Glassware table and laboratory	Sporting and athletic goods
	Telephone apparatus
Hand tools	Timber, unmanufactured coniferous
Hessian piece goods	
Horse shoe nails	Toys, including dolls
Insulators of porcelain or glass	Water colour paints
	Water pumps
*Jute grain bags	

*Note: *Permits may only be granted to importers participating in the existing grain bag distribution scheme.*

(c) The Secretary for Commerce and Industry will issue licences authorizing the direct import into the Federation of the following goods for over the counter sales, originating in Poland, during the period ending June 30, 1962, up to the value of £100,000 (goods are classified according to the Customs Tariff):
Piece-goods: wool (excluding worsted), cotton corduroy, cotton prints, cotton poplin, and all rayon piece-goods except those dyed or bleached, or in a loom state:
if in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave;
or if in a plain weave, except poplin. ex tariff item 76.

(d) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry reserves the right, at any time, to refuse licences for any goods listed above which are being, or may in the future be, produced in the Federation.

The Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry have also issued the following note about imports from Taiwan (Formosa):

(a) All goods originating in Taiwan (Formosa) require import licences.

(b) Licences are currently being issued without monetary limit in respect of the undermentioned goods, but the list is subject to change, from time to time, without notice:
Acoustic tiles
Batteries (primary only)
Bicycles
Camphor
Carpets and rugs of jute ramie or coir
Chinese foodstuffs
China tea
Cotton flannel (costing more than 25 pence per square yard)
Cotton printed shirting (costing more than 25 pence per square yard)
Cotton yarns for knitting of counts not made locally
Electric fans
Electric metres
Inseticides
Oil of citronella
Piece-goods of man-made fibre other than rayon
Ramie piece-goods
*Rice (residual requirements)
Polyvinyl chloride resins and compounds
Wines and spirits
Window glass
Woollen piece-goods
Unrefined salt
Note: **Imports of rice require a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture as well.*

(c) Applications for licences in respect of goods not listed above will be considered on an *ad hoc* basis.

SOUTH AFRICA

Import Control

H. M. MINISTER (Commercial) at Cape Town has reported a statement on import licensing by the Minister of Economic Affairs, the main points of which are as follows:

(1) Raw materials: manufacturers importing direct will be enabled to keep six months' stocks; merchants to get additional allocations, bringing total for 1962 to 75 per cent. of 1960 imports.

(2) Capital goods requirements will be allowed with due regard for local supplies.

(3) Consumer goods to have additional permits immediately for both Group 4A and 4B, bringing 1962 allocations up to total for 1961. Further allocations will be considered in May or June. Increased allocations will be considered for firms whose business has expanded in the past two years.

(4) Textile piece-good permits issued to merchants will be increased to 75 per cent. of average imports in 1959 and 1960.

SIERRA LEONE

Import Licensing Regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Sierra Leone Government Notice No. 242 which amends the list of goods for which specific Import Licences are required (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 11, 1956, page 1119) by the addition of item No. 025 - XXO - EGGS.

The Aeroplane and Commercial Aviation News

Temple Press announce that *The Aeroplane* is in future to concentrate exclusively on civil aviation. Renamed *The Aeroplane and Commercial Aviation News* the journal is now published in a new format and at the reduced price of 1s. Regular features include tabulated statistics which will compare trends in the airline and aircraft industries and descriptions of new aircraft and ancillaries presented in a standardized form. Temple Press Limited, Bowling Green Lane, London, E.C.1.

High Speed Arithmetic

The 'Trachtenberg Speed System of Basic Mathematics' describes a new system for achieving high-speed arithmetical calculations. (London: Souvenir Press Ltd., 21s.)

GHANA

Exchange Control

IN FUTURE, permission under the Ghana Exchange Control Act, 1961, will not normally be given for payments to be made for imports prior to the shipment of the goods. Before effecting payments for imports banks will therefore require to have or to see the documents evidencing the movement of the goods, e.g. bills of lading, or a copy of the relevant Customs Entry Form endorsed 'For Exchange Control purposes only' showing that the goods have been imported; production of invoices and, when necessary, Specific Import Licences will, of course continue to be required. Inquiries relating to Ghana Exchange Control should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855 Extension 2796)

Import Licensing

THE GHANA Controller of Imports and Exports has revised and summarised as follows the Open General Licences applicable to Imports from Britain:

Open General Import Licence 1

(a) Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals (except those within the meaning of Items 9 and 14 of the Schedules to the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 167).
(b) Stationery including Cash Books and Bank Cheque Books.
(c) Sporting goods ordered by Educational Institutions and Sporting Organizations for their own use (except sporting guns and ammunition).
(d) Scientific and laboratory equipment including chemicals for use of Educational and National Research Institutions.
(e) Chemicals for Water Works in Ghana.

Open General Import Licence 2

(a) Bona-fide trade samples, provided that it is established to the satisfaction of the office of Customs and Excise at the place of importation that the quantities are not excessive in relation to the nature of the goods concerned. This concession is normally limited to one sample of each type of variety of goods In cases of doubt, the importer should make application to the Controller of Imports and Exports before shipment is made.
(b) Personal or household effects of crews or passengers imported by air, sea, or overland provided these are duly declared to the officer of Customs and Excise at the port of importation and that it is established to his satisfaction:
  (i) that they are not being imported as merchandise or for sale but are intended for the personal or household use of the member of the crew or passenger; and
  (ii) that in the case of household effects, the goods are being imported on a bona-fide transfer of residence of the owner to this country.
(c) Gifts addressed to individuals in this country provided that they satisfy the following conditions:
  (i) they must be bona-fide unsolicited gifts and must not be imported as merchandise or for sale;
  (ii) they must be clearly marked as gifts;
  (iii) the weight or value does not exceed 22 lb. gross or £G25 whether the gifts are sent by post or otherwise;
  (iv) not more than one parcel is received by any individual from the same donor in any three consecutive calendar months within any one calendar year.
(d) Articles for which a re-importation certificate has been issued by the proper officer of Customs and Excise.
(e) The issue of this Open General Import Licence does not permit the importation of any goods which are prohibited by virtue of special legislation.

Open General Import Licence 4

(a) Cocoa powder.
(b) Cocoa malted food drink.
(c) Chocolates.
(d) Chocolate Confectionery.
(e) Animal Feeds.
(f) Day old chicks.
(g) Seeds and cuttings.

Open General Import Licence 6

Spare parts including outer tyres and inner tubes for the following:
(a) Locomotives.
(b) Ships and aeroplanes.
(c) Motor cars and trucks.
(d) Motor cycles.
(e) Bicycles.
(f) Tractors.
(g) Earth-moving equipment.
(h) Cranes.
(i) Other moving/movable vehicles.
(j) Machinery of all kinds including household and industrial equipment and electrical goods.

Open General Import Licence 7

(a) Rice.
(b) Flour.
(c) Sugar
(d) Milk.
(e) Common soap, and toilet soap.
(f) Corned beef, sardines and pilchards in tomatoes and oils.

Shipped on or before June 30, 1962.

Open General Licence 8

Pharmaceutical Products

Permits from the Pharmacy Board, Ministry of Health, must be obtained before orders are placed for the importation of these products.

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Federal Ministry of Information, Commercial Publications Section, Lagos.

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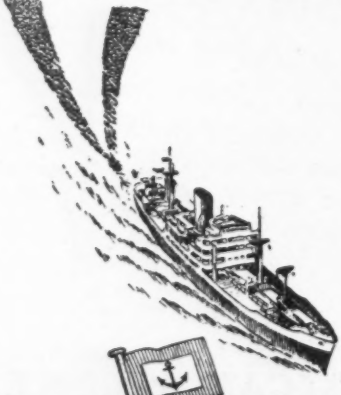

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INDIA

Revalidation of Import Licences in Pondicherry

THE CONTROLLER OF Imports and Exports at Pondicherry, India, has given further consideration to the revalidation of Established Importers' licences which could not be utilized due to the paucity of shipping facilities from Britain, particularly during the month of June, July, August and September, 1961.

It has now been decided that such cases may be considered for revalidation on their merits where licences were not utilized because of genuine shipping delays.

A maximum period of three months extension can be considered in individual cases on receipt of specific requests, accompanied by the necessary documents detailed below, from licensees individually, by March 24, 1962. It is understood that under no circumstances will revalidation beyond three months be entertained and that no future requests for revalidation would be entertained beyond three months.

The following documents are required to be produced by individual licensees along with their applications for revalidation:

(a) Documentary evidence should be produced by the licensees in support of their having placed a firm order with their overseas suppliers either direct or through an approved or recognized Indenting Agents within three months from the date of the issue of the licences. Firm orders, Acceptance letters, etc., in original should be produced.

(b) Original Acceptance letters, indicating delivery period together with subsequent correspondence either from their overseas suppliers or from their approved or recognized Indenting Houses, showing their efforts for prompt delivery of the goods, should be produced to prove clearly that shipments could not be made due to reasons beyond the control of the licensees in view of the fact that such licences were restricted for import at Pondicherry/Karaikal ports only.

(c) Letters of Credit or any other acceptable evidence, showing the irrevocable nature of the commitments for finalization of the order, should also be produced together with such evidences as may be available regarding early and energetic steps for prompt placement of orders on the overseas suppliers.

(d) Documentary evidence should also be produced either from the overseas suppliers or recognized Indenting Houses, to prove that in spite of their best efforts, goods could not be shipped within the validity period as indicated in the licences due to paucity of direct sailings particularly from United Kingdom, and as the goods were only to be shipped to Pondicherry and Karaikal ports, they had to wait for the next available steamer. Further, exact reasons as to why the goods would not be shipped by one of the seven direct sailings during the year 1961 from United Kingdom to Pondicherry should be clearly stated.

It is presumed that Pondicherry importers affected will apply for revalidation within the time limit and inform their British suppliers. However, British firms are recommended to check with the Pondicherry importers.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE GOVERNMENT of the Federation of Malaya has announced that, subject to representations made in writing to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before April 14, 1962, it is proposed to declare the following industry and product to be a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Product under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

Industry	*Product*
Motion Pictures	Film sub-titles in the National Language.

This notice means that an interested party has suggested to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the product mentioned above should be made in the Federation of Malaya. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Federation Company Tax for a period of from two to five years depending on the amount of capital invested in the Federation.

United Kingdom manufacturers who require further information about the Pioneer Industries legislation are invited to get in touch with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 1236/4/G.

PHILIPPINES

Foreign Exchange Regulations

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9 (page 320) that on January 21 the Philippine Government had introduced new foreign exchange control regulations and some amendments to the tariff.

On March 2, these new foreign exchange regulations were amended to allow letters of credit to be opened for imports of essential consumer goods, essential producer goods and decontrolled items without the necessity for making a 25 per cent. time deposit at the same time.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 372.)

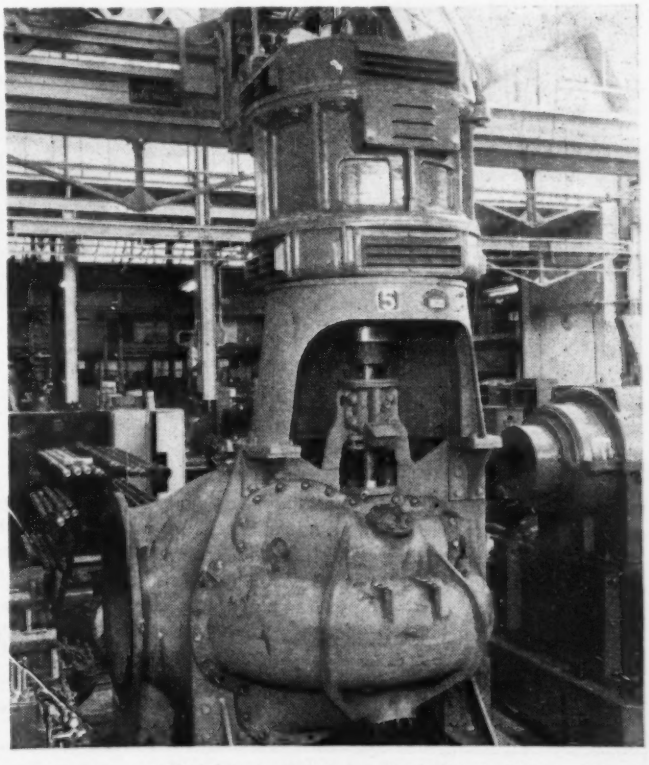
Japanese Industry

A brochure published by the Japan Times entitled 'Japanese Businessmen Speak Out,' consists of four sections presenting the present state, and future prospects of international trade, views on Japan's major industries, the effects of the import liberalization programme on specific Japanese industries, and a résumé of the country's technological progress and potential as a foreign investment market. Inquiries to Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., 177 Regent Street, London, W.1.

'Which' for March

The March edition of 'Which' examines slide projectors, waste disposers, liquid tomato fertilizers and air fresheners. Copies from the Consumer Association Ltd., 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Annual subscription £1.

Pumping Equipment for South Africa



A repeat order for pumping equipment for a South African power station has been received by W. H. Allen Sons & Company Ltd., Bedford. The order, placed by the City of Cape Town authorities, is for a 39/39 in. vertical-spindle, double-suction, circulating-water pump driven by a 590 h.p. A.E.I. motor. Seen above is one of the earlier pumping units in course of erection prior to testing and despatch to South Africa.

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NATO UNCLASSIFIED

NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE SLICE X, NAVAL BASE INSTALLATIONS (AC/4(PP)D/3535)

FINAL NOTICE is hereby given that International Competitive Bids will be invited on or about May 18, 1962, for the supply and installation of Pumping Equipment at a P.O.L. Storage Depot to be built in Scotland.

2. The approximate value of the contract will be £32,000 and will include:

(a) For duty on furnace fuel oil:
3 No. electric motor-driven centrifugal pumps about 1,100 cubic metres per hour capacity each.
1 No. electric motor-driven positive displacement pump about 50 cubic metres per hour capacity.

(b) For duty on white oils:
3 No. electric motor-driven centrifugal pumps about 750 cubic metres per hour capacity each.
3 No. electric motor-driven centrifugal pumps about 50 cubic metres per hour capacity each.

(c) For duty on ballast:
1 No. electric motor-driven centrifugal pump about 500 cubic metres per hour capacity.
1 No. electric motor-driven screw displacement pump about 50 cubic metres per hour capacity.

(d) For duty on water:
2 No. diesel engine-driven centrifugal fire-water pumps about 410 cubic metres per hour capacity each.

3. The work will be carried out as one contract which will be undertaken as a subcontract within the framework of the Main Contract for the construction of the depot. Final Notice calling for bids for the Main Contract will be issued shortly.

4. It should be noted that the importation of labour from sources outside of the United Kingdom may be subject to restriction and that permission could in any case only be given on an undertaking that the Contractor would pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for United Kingdom labour for the trade or industry in the same area.

5. The closing date for the receipt of bids will be July 10, 1962.

6. Firms wishing to bid must formally notify their desire by application to the address below by April 6, 1962.

7. Within one week after the closing date for the receipt of applications to bid, firms wishing to be invited must forward the following information:

(i) Statement of financial resources and evidence of financial stability.

(ii) Details of recent major contracts completed for work of a comparable nature, including an indication of the value of each.

8. Inquiries regarding bidding should be addressed to: Director-General, Navy Works, Admiralty, Chamberlain Way, Pinner, Middlesex, England, quoting reference NWD/Infra/29 (Pumps).

ASSISTANT BUYER, male, about 25, required by Parts Department of leading London Export Merchants. Knowledge contractors' plant and automotive parts ordering desirable. 9.15/5.15. No Saturdays. L.V's. Non-contributory pension scheme. Good prospects. Details to Personnel Officer, Mitchell Cotts & Co. Ltd., Cotts House, Camomile Street, E.C.3.

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE SLICE X, NAVAL BASE INSTALLATIONS (AC/4(PP)D/3535)

FINAL NOTICE is hereby given that International Competitive Bids will be invited on or about May 18, 1962, for the supply and installation of Jetty Oil Flow-Boom Equipment at a P.O.L. Storage Depot to be built in Scotland.

2. The approximate value of the contract will be £35,000 and will comprise:
1 No. complete oil flow-boom equipment for 7 No. 10-inch hose connections and including 1 No. light derrick.

3. The work will be carried out as one contract which will be undertaken as a subcontract within the framework of the Main Contract for the construction of the depot. Final Notice calling for bids for the Main Contract will be issued shortly.

4. It should be noted that the importation of labour from sources outside of the United Kingdom may be subject to restriction and that permission could in any case only be given on an undertaking that the Contractor would pay rates of wages and observe hours and conditions of labour not less favourable than those established for United Kingdom labour for the trade or industry in the same area.

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8. Inquiries regarding bidding should be addressed to: Director-General, Navy Works, Admiralty, Chamberlain Way, Pinner, Middlesex, England, quoting reference NWD/Infra/29 (Flow-Boom Equipment).

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BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, ETC., WANTED: Also Surplus Goods – especially hand tools – of all descriptions. R. Pordes, 138 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. Museum 5250.

TYRES FOR EXPORT. Large quantities of tyres fit for repair and for re-mould always available. Can be inspected on site or made up to your requirements by expert examiners. Quantities of runners and regrooved tyres and new re-moulds in all sizes available. Large quantities of scrap tyres always available. J. Rose (Tyres) Ltd., 6 Bradman Road (off Hammond Road), Kirkby Industrial Estate, Nr. Liverpool. Tel.: Simonswood 2157 (6 lines).

MANAGING DIRECTOR of large New Zealand company of Engineers and Engineers' Merchants, making tour of United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe during middle months of 1962, would be pleased to hear from Manufacturers of Machine Tools and Industrial Machinery who are desirous of developing sales in New Zealand. Highest Banker's references. Write, giving full details, to: Box No. M.9102, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D. 63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

"FLASH" Carton Case Opener. The Opening of Fibreboard Cases, a task of some difficulty, time and waste, effected quickly and efficiently by the use of this simple hand tool. Also Box Strapping Equipment. Acme Steel Strapping Ltd., Ambleside Avenue, London, S.W.16. STReatham 0308.

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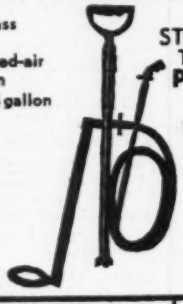
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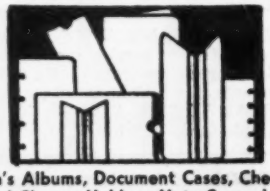

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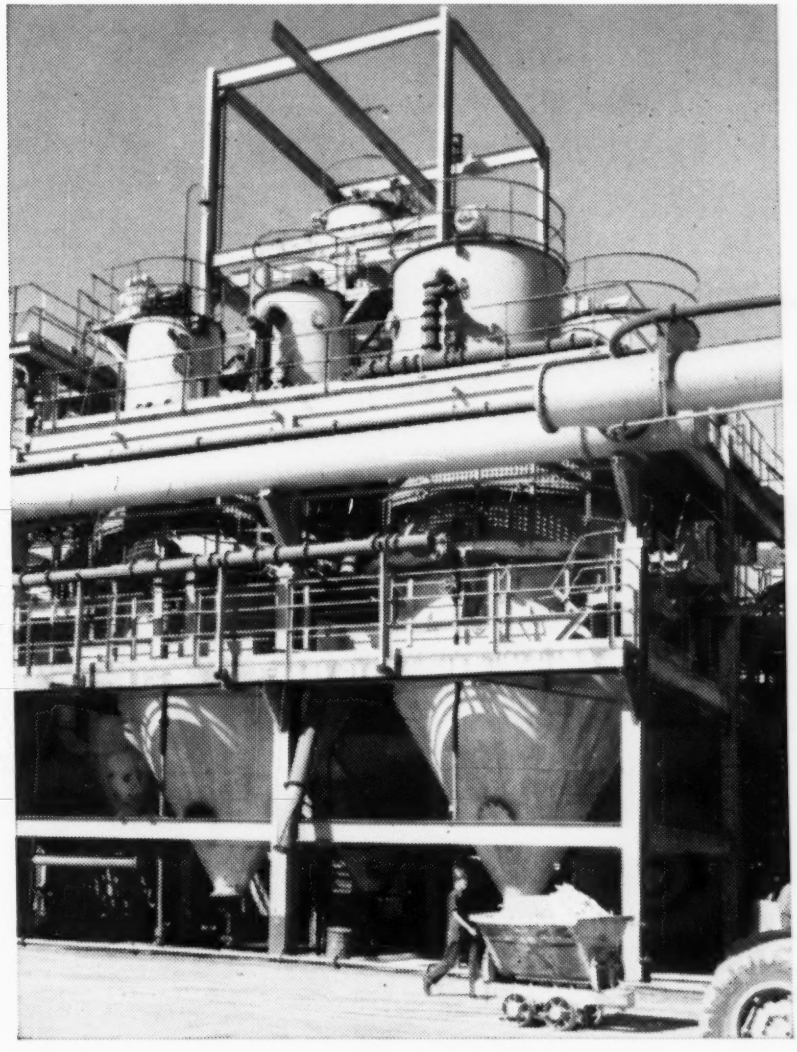
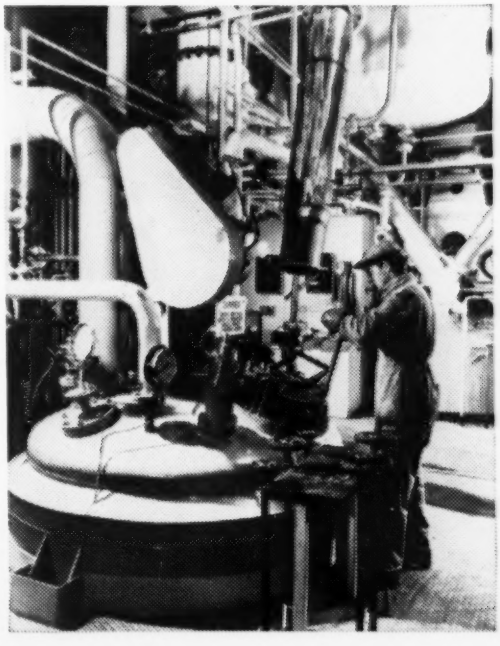


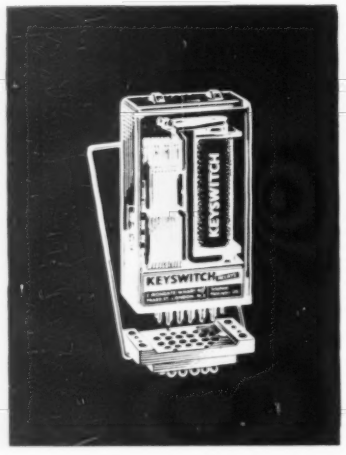
Portion of plant at the alkali works at Osborne, South Australia, which supply all of Australia's soda ash and about half its caustic soda. Salt harvested from nearby fields is one of the raw materials. Three thousand acres of these saltfields produce 250,000 tons of wet salt a year for the Australian alkali industry.

Below: Phenolic resin production in Australian plastics factory.

AUSTRALIA CONJURES WITH CHEMICALS

Much of the strength spreading through Australia's economy comes from chemicals. Today, many new chemicals, and more chemicals than ever before, are leaving Australian manufacturing plants. They are going into the factories—some newly established as a result of the growing range of raw chemicals now manufactured. They are sending up land productivity, opening up new acreage for cultivation, and effecting new savings in foreign exchange. In the past decade, the value of chemicals production has soared from under £50 million to nearly £200 million. During this span, the range of locally-produced chemicals has increased substantially, with titanium dioxide pigment, cellulose acetate, polyester resins, vinyl acetate monomer, polyethylene and polystyrene making their appearance for the first time. Already far-reaching results are evident: an advanced plastics industry and the growing variety of industrial and consumer products under manufacture. On the agricultural front, plant nutrition and pest control have been extended across an additional 20 million acres. This growth reflects the solid expansion taking place throughout Australia's secondary industry, as well as the country's sound economy and political stability. Much of the finance for Australia's new chemical ventures has come from overseas—especially from Britain. Australia welcomes this participation in her economic expansion. Companies seeking detailed information will find it readily available through Australia's representatives in Australia House and at the offices of the Agents-General for each State.





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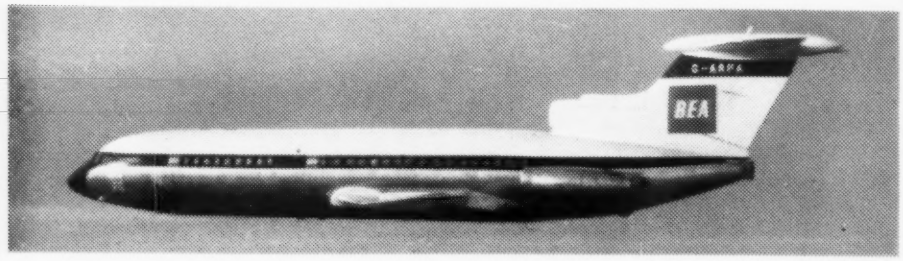

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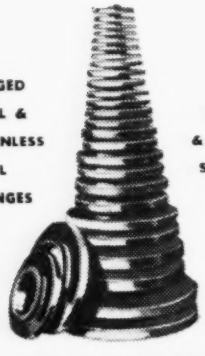

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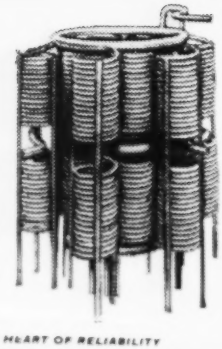

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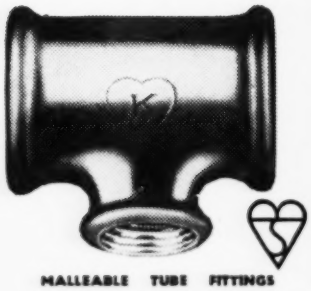

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